'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. -50 (20-10). Tomorrow little change. 's temp. 66-65 (19-13). LONDON: Scattered. Temp. 60-50 (19-10). Tomorrow Yesterday's temp. 66-52 (19-11). CHANugh. ROME: Variable. Temp. 77-63 EW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 86-66 (30-19). 's temp. 79-64 (26-18).
DITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 6 S | Libya ..... 9 Piast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg ... 10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax) .... 1/9 | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Denmark ..... 1.75 D.Kr. | Netherlands .. 0.65 Flor.
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Nigeria 2/6
Germany ..... 0.90 D.M. | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain ..... 1/6 | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Greece ..... 8 Drs. | Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
India ..... Rs. 2.25 | Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Switzerland .. 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 130 Lire | Turkey ..... 2.50 T.L.
Israel ..... 1.21.00 | U.S. Military $0.15
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.00 D.

7,219 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1970 Established 1887

ritain Willing o Export Arms o South Africa

DON, July 20 (Reuters).—The Conservative government made day that it wants to resume limited arms sales to South but deferred a final decision pending more consultations with nwealth nations and South Africa itself.

reply to fierce pressure from leaders of the opposition Labor who banned all arms sales to South Africa while in power —Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home said no action on les would be taken before a further statement to the House of Commons. Sir Alec said during a sharp exchange: "The government can be influenced before its final decision is taken. But I would be less than frank if I did not say we have stated our intention."

UPI.

rt Georg Kiesinger, n opposition leader.

Political sources said it appeared from a sometimes confused exchange that no definite steps on the controversial issue were likely before Parliament reassembled in October after the long summer recess.

Within two hours of the foreign secretary's statement today, the opposition filed a motion calling on the government to abandon its present intention to authorize the sale of arms to South Africa. The motion, to be debated Wednesday, described government policy as contrary to United Nations resolutions and a threat to the survival of the Commonwealth as a multiracial community.

In his statement today Sir Alec made these points:

● Britain intends to implement the purposes of the 1955 Simonstown naval base agreement with South Africa, Sir Alec told a crowded House of Commons.

"We believe that as a consequence we should be ready to consider within that context applications for the export to South Africa of certain limited categories of arms, so long as they are for maritime defense directly related to the security of the sea routes," he said.

● The government had made clear its fundamental disagreement with South Africa's apartheid policy and would in no circumstances supply arms for the enforcement of this policy or for internal repression.

Sir Alec said the South African government was seeking clarification of the Simonstown agreement.

Tanzania's Threat

All arms sales to South Africa were banned by the Labor government of Harold Wilson in 1964 in response to UN resolutions. Even a limited relaxation of the ban is bound to cause international repercussions, Tanzania is already reported to have threatened to leave the Commonwealth over the issue.

Sir Alec said today that although the government had great respect for the UN, "if it was to try and put forward a resolution plainly against British interests then the British government would have to veto it."

Former Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, a Laborite, described Sir Alec's statement as not quite as definite as it might have been and questioned the phrase about "final decisions."

Sir Alec replied that the reason

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

onn Party etoes Role Red Talks

By David Binder

N, July 20 (NYT).—The l Christian Democratic op- in the West German par- broke the last thread of n foreign policy with the ent of Chancellor Willy today by refusing to send ate with Foreign Minister Scheel to Moscow for negotiations next week.

move ended the tradition of t front of government and tion parties on issues of national interest that had with the inception of the l republic almost 21 years

example, when the late ellor Konrad Adenauer went scow in 1955 to negotiate a for the release of German prisoners and the initiation plomatic relations, the Social crats, then in opposition, along Prof. Carlo Schmid, president of parliament, as a er of the delegation.

ce they went into opposition e first time last October, the rvative Christian Democratic and its Bavarian sister the Christian Social Union, mounted an ever more ferocampaign against the Brandtl government's policy of seekormalized relations with Comt Europe.

Strong Charges

ders of the two parties have accused the Social Demo- Free Democratic government lling out" Germany's national sts, of "bowing" to Soviet mony and even of "treason."

momentary culmination of campaign was the rejection afternoon of Mr. Scheel's l invitation to send a memf the conservative faction in Bundestag (lower house of ament) as a member of the an German delegation to ow.

e refusal was transmitted ly and in the coldest possible ner—a letter signed by the conservative Christian Democ parliamentary manager, Rasner, after he had cleared rith other senior party colues.

e Rasner letter added that Christian Democrats saw "no " for negotiation with the ians in the protocol that was ed upon by State Secretary Bahr and Foreign Minister rei Gromyko at the end of after 36 hours of talks. The r concluded with the charge the opposition had been inuately informed about Mr. 's talks with the Russians.

spite the refusal, the governt intends to go ahead with its to negotiate a kind of goodtreaty with the Russians under title of "renunciation of the and threat of force" in bilat relations. The essence of the osed pact is agreement that rontiers in Central Europe, ing Germany's shrunken bomes as fixed at the end of World II, will remain inviolable.

e action of the Christian ocrats today means that the dt-Scheel government will to carry the sole responsiy for any consequences deriv from the Moscow negotiations. n only a 12-vote majority in 496-seat Bundestag, this bees a heavy burden.

Associated Press.

President Nixon at his surprise news conference yesterday.

Nixon Bars Imposition Of Coalition on Saigon

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—President Nixon said at a surprise, wide-ranging news conference today that under no circumstances would "this administration stand for an imposed coalition government" in South Vietnam.

On other matters, the President said that no American ground forces will be used to interdict the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos.

Regarding the Middle East, Mr. Nixon sought to allay any uneasiness over the term one official recently used about expelling Soviet forces from the area.

[The UPI reported that the President said that when the official referred to a need to "expel" the Soviets from Egypt, what was meant was that their withdrawal should be accomplished through negotiations. "In any peace settlement," Mr. Nixon said, "there will be no need for forces of other nations to be there."]

The President said, however, that the introduction of Soviet weapons and men in the area does cause concern and that if it continued it would upset the balance of power, affect nations on both sides and possibly lead to "taking actions that could lead to another war."

Mr. Nixon said that he plans a "major meeting on national defense policy, in terms of the defense budget," at the Western White House in California, next Monday.

He will have top-level officials studying military policy with relation to the defense budget for 1972. They will include Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, Deputy Secretary David Packard and Mr. Nixon's chief national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger.

Some of the points Mr. Nixon made in the session with reporters in his office dealt with:

● Paris peace negotiations—His new chief negotiator, David K. E. Bruce, now here for consultations, will have great latitude, the President said. But Mr. Nixon declined to say what instructions he was giving Mr. Bruce.

● Relations with Saigon — He said there is no significant difference with President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam on the political future of the Saigon government, and at the Paris talks no coalition government will be forced on South Vietnam.

"It must be a government selected by the people of South Vietnam," Mr. Nixon said.

He said he thought it would be highly improbable that the makeup of the government would be determined at the Paris conference.

● Troop withdrawals from Vietnam—Mr. Nixon said he had nothing to say at this time on whether there could be an increase in the 50,000 withdrawal program he has announced will take place by October. The plan, he said, is to go forward with the 150,000-men pullout he has projected will be completed by next spring.

● The Cambodian operation—Mr. Nixon said he was encouraged because in the three weeks since the conclusion of the Cambodian incursion, American casualties were the lowest for any similar period in the last four years.

Would Accept Textile Curb

President Threatens To Veto Import Quotas

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, July 20 (NYT).—President Nixon threatened today to veto tariff legislation if it imposes mandatory quotas on any imports other than textiles.

At his impromptu press conference in his oval office, the President said that he could not sign a tariff bill that already has won the approval of the House Ways and Means Committee.

In its present form, the bill also would impose quotas on imported shoes, would foreclose a shift from a quota system to tariffs on oil imports and would greatly ease the task of other industries in seeking relief through quotas.

Mr. Nixon, in effect filling in for White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler at the regular afternoon briefing, was at ease, joking with reporters as he stood behind a spotless desk taking questions on a variety of foreign and domestic issues.

In nearly every instance, the President was conciliatory with his replies. He sought, for instance, to reassure the South that new efforts to assure the smooth desegregation of schools this fall would not involve "coercion" by Justice Department "vigilante squads," while asserting that it was "right" and in the South's interest to end the dual school systems there. Reacting strongly to the Ways and Means Committee's decision to go beyond the administration's request for a quota only on textile imports, the President said such a restrictive policy would mean the loss of more jobs than it would protect and would be "highly inflationary."

He said that if the bill which emerges from the Congress goes beyond his proposals, "I would not be able to sign the bill because that would set off a trade war."

Mr. Nixon thus appeared to be letting the Congress know that he would prefer no trade legislation at all to a bill which could open the door to restrictions by other nations on American exports. The President noted that he had sought limited powers to impose a quota on textiles only after failure to negotiate voluntary import agreements with Japan and other countries.

The only announcement Mr. Nixon made at the news conference was that he would hold "major" meetings on the 1972 budget when he goes to his Western White House, in San Clemente, Calif., later this week.

Mr. Nixon said he was seeking a balanced budget in 1972, but that he could not promise one unless the Congress showed some "restraint."

● **President Nixon's top advisers say unemployment is on the rise. Details on Page 9.**

Some Food Prices Go Up

Britain Warns Dock-Strike 'Exploiters'

LONDON, July 20 (UPI).—The government served notice today that it will use its emergency powers against any persons who exploit the six-day-old ports shutdown "for their own personal interest."

But it said it will do so only when the life of the community is involved.

"The government hopes it will not be necessary to use this power," Home Secretary Reginald Maudling told Parliament. "But we are determined the community shall not be exploited by those who might wish to exploit the situation for their own personal interests."

He said the emergency regulations announced by the government Friday are not directed against the 47,000 striking longshoremen, the labor unions or the port employers.

"They are intended solely and exclusively to protect the life of the community," he said.

Mr. Maudling spoke as the House of Commons debated the emergency powers, which include possible use of troops in the strikebound docks and authority to ration food and control food prices.

Troops Alerted

The government last weekend alerted 36,000 troops to move in to shift perishable goods. But so far it has not used them. Officials said the government will do so only as a last resort.

Government sources said Mr. Maudling reported to the cabinet this morning that longshoremen in the Port of London have voluntarily moved some perishable foodstuffs. Officials said that if the striking dockers continue to act cooperatively, there will be no need to use troops.

The sources said the government is anxious to avoid doing so, since it feels their use would simply aggravate the situation.

Which Minister of Agriculture James Prior paid a dawn visit to London's meat and vegetable markets to check on prices, leaders of 4,000 porters at the Smithfield Central Meat Market told him they would not handle any meat moved by troops.

Mr. Prior made his tour amid widespread British press charges of racketeering in fruit stocks, particularly South African oranges, by some wholesalers in order to create an artificial shortage and drive prices up.

But Florian Brann, chief executive of the firm which handles 95 percent of South African orange imports here, denied there has been any hoarding of oranges.

The National Federation of Fruit and Potato Traders said it expects "multimillion-pound" losses as a result of the strike.

"The whole trade faces unprecedented losses," it said.

Impact on Europe

PARIS, July 20 (AP).—Hopes for a speedy end to the British dockers' dispute were voiced across Europe today as Britain's ports remained at a standstill for the fifth consecutive day.

Huge stockpiles of butter and bacon were building up in Denmark, and delays in the dispatch of British engines were expected to hit at least one Italian auto maker. Some Norwegian timber workers have already been warned they can expect to be laid off if the strike continues.

Exporters of food and perishables to Britain, a country which produces only half the food it eats, have been the first to suffer. Importers of British raw materials said they too will feel the squeeze if the strike goes on for any length of time.

Dutch market gardeners, who have watched their produce tumble 20 percent in price at home, said the strike will have cost them $140,000 by the end of the week.

Danish bacon suppliers, fighting the strike with containerized shipping into strike-free state-railway ports, estimated their weekly loss at around two million dollars.

Continental Solidarity

Dockers at the world's third-largest port, Antwerp, in a show of solidarity with their British counterparts, refused today to handle cargo on ships bound for or arriving from Britain.

The Netherlands Transport Worker's Union said boycott measures have been applied to nine ships berthed at Rotterdam, and the Swedish Transport Labor Union today decided not to unload any ships with goods marked for Britain.

This, however, was the only immediate response to the British strikers' call for Continental solidarity. The West German Union of Public Service, Transport and Traffic expressed sympathy with the British dockers but has not ordered its port workers to block any diverted ships.

In France there was no indication that ships would be boycotted, and unofficial sources said French dockers are cool to any British requests for solidarity, since they received no cooperation during their 1968 strike.

In Austria, auto importers expressed fears of further delays in deliveries already late because of strikes in the British motor industry and said customers may turn to other makes promptly available on the Austrian market.

Italian Automobiles

Milan auto maker Innocenti, producing under license of the British Leyland Motor Corp., said a long-term strike would curtail production if the firm exhausts supplies of British engines.

Norway, with 20 percent of its exports destined for Britain, has recoiled badly under the strike. Nineteen Norwegian ships are idle in the Port of London alone, and the North Sea merchant fleet is virtually paralyzed.

Hardest-hit industries are those which cannot stockpile

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Farm Policy to Be First Issue Treated in British-EEC Talks

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, July 20.—Britain and the Common Market will get down to business tomorrow on their talks to enlarge the market by taking up the toughest issue first—agricultural policy.

Foreign ministers of the Six agreed in a final meeting among themselves that the British should make some sort of declaration of faith in the EEC's farm policy to get the talks off on the right foot.

This view had been widely pushed by the French, who won acceptance from their partners. The British have been more interested in getting right into the question of farm policy costs, which, they made clear at the first formal session at Luxembourg three weeks ago, might be too expensive for them to bear.

The Six made it clear today that they want a pledge of allegiance to that policy from the beginning.

The Six agreed, however, that negotiations need not be limited to agriculture from the beginning and that talks on "easier" subjects such as industrial policy could run parallel with the farm talks.

The British have wanted some "easier" subjects to be included from the beginning so that progress could appear at least on some fronts if the farm policy talks ran into tough going.

The British have come here prepared to satisfy some of the criticism leveled at them following the Luxembourg meeting. They had been generally accused of accentuating the negative, especially in their suggestion that Britain might not be able to afford the club's entry fee.

Today, the British view was that they were ready to spell out their position in detail and answer any questions the Six might have. When the British negotiator, Anthony Barber, meets with the Six tomorrow, he will likely be asked to explain what are the special British problems.

Suspicions Endure

The British view is that the Six still harbor suspicions from the previous talks and that the British job is to dispel those suspicions.

They have been especially sensitive to charges that they tried to "split" the Six before, mostly by isolating the French from the others. They have indicated that they would act in such a way that such charges would not be made again.

Nixon Regime Called Power-Oriented

U.S. Blacks Urged to Unite, Negotiate for Social Change

By C. Gerald Fraser

NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT).—Whitney M. Young jr. said yesterday that the Nixon administration was not consciously anti-black and that the time had come for a coalition of black groups to negotiate with white leaders to accomplish social change.

Mr. Young, executive director of the National Urban League, appraised the administration's civil rights record and issued his call for black unity during a news conference and in his keynote address at the league's 60th annual convention here.

"It would be a mistake for us to fail to recognize that within every administration there are contending forces," Mr. Young said in his keynote address. "To cease to fight for our victories and to fail to negotiate with those in power is to leave the field to the political Neanderthals that so far seem to have dominated decision making in the past few years."

Mr. Young's keynote address was delivered in the grand ballroom of the New York Hilton Hotel, the convention site, at the first plenary session.

League officials estimated that some 4,000 persons will attend the meeting, which ends Wednesday.

During his news conference yesterday afternoon, Mr. Young shied away from a frontal condemnation of the Nixon administration as anti-black.

Three weeks ago, Bishop Stephen G. Spotswood, chairman of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said:

"This is the first time since 1920 that the national administration made it a matter of calculated policy to work against the needs and aspirations of the largest minority of its citizens."

Today, Mr. Young said he could not go that far.

"I don't think I would have used just that language," he said. "I think that this administration has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Whitney M. Young jr.

93 on Jet Safe in Collision Over Spain; 3 Die in Piper

BARCELONA, July 20 (UPI).—A West German jet airliner with 93 persons aboard landed safely today after colliding with a Piper light plane in northeastern Spain, the airport control tower said.

The Boeing-737, operated by Condor Lines, was badly damaged in the collision, but made an emergency landing at a Spanish Air Force base 60 miles southwest of here. All three occupants of the small plane were killed.

There were no immediate reports of casualties aboard the airliner, officials said.

The Boeing landed at the Reus air force base, where the commander ordered all information suppressed. Officials at Reus itself said the Piper belonged to a local civil air club. It was being flown by the club's training instructor.

3 Die at Maggiore

LOCARNO, Switzerland, July 20 (Reuters).—The Swiss director of Locarno aerodrome, Mr. Italo Marazza, and his two Dutch passengers—one of them an 8-year-old boy—were killed near here today when a Cessna light aircraft crashed into Lake Maggiore.

The plane crashed with no survivors five minutes after taking off on a sightseeing trip.

They Would Be Substitute for Phantoms

U.S. Hopes Israel May Settle For F-8 Jets

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, July 20 (NYT).—The State Department is encouraging an American aircraft company to try to interest Israel in a shipment of modernized F-8 Crusader jets to replace the F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers that Israel has lost, according to reliable sources.

The Crusader, made by LTV Vought Aeronautics, a unit of Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc., of Dallas, is an older plane somewhat inferior to McDonnell-Douglas's Phantom. Both are supersonic warplanes.

There was no indication here whether Israel would be likely to accept an offer from Vought. The State Department apparently hopes that a shipment of Crusaders would satisfy Israel's immediate combat needs and at the same time not arouse the ire of the Arabs as would a sale of new Phantoms now.

[An LTV Vought Aeronautics official said in Washington yesterday, according to Reuters, that his company has discussed with the U.S. government possible sales of its F-8s to Israel. Col. D. R. Dinsmore, the official, added that the firm has enough F-8s in mothballs to meet Israel's needs. Later, according to UPI, the State Department declined to say if it was urging Israel to accept modernized Crusaders as a substitute for Phantoms.]

The United States has deliberately suspended a decision on Israel's request for new Phantoms, knowledgeable sources here said, to arm itself with maximum bargaining leverage during its diplomatic campaign for a cease-fire in the Middle East.

Some sources indicated that this suspension might well endure until the end of September.

The American initiative has not yet borne fruit, but it is believed here that any result would be apparent by the end of September.

● **Israelis and Arabs clash on three fronts; Egypt may have new anti-aircraft device. Story, Page 2.**

The Phantoms are the most advanced plane in the American arsenal after the new F-111 swing-wing jet.

While the Crusader is also designed mainly as an interceptor, it lacks the Phantom's versatility as both a fighter and a long-range bomber.

At the same time, however, the Crusader has plenty of speed and maneuverability to cope with the Soviet MIG-21s that the Arabs are now using.

The Crusader was enormously successful against MIGs over North Vietnam. The Navy is still using its Crusaders and intends to keep them until 1975.

Meanwhile, according to reliable sources, the U.S. signed new contracts with Israel over the last few weeks to supply bombs for use in Israeli air raids against Egyptian positions along the Suez Canal.

An Arab military spokesman said yesterday that another Israeli Phantom had been shot down. It was said to be the fifth Phantom that Israel has lost to Arab combat fire.

Presumably to replace these losses, the U.S. has jets that the Johnson administration agreed to sell in December, 1968.

Forty-four of these Phantoms are fighters. The six others are photo-reconnaissance versions, equipped with cameras instead of guns.

The deliveries were originally scheduled to be completed by the end of this September. They will now be finished in August, and Israel will thus receive about half a dozen planes a month and a half early.

Sources continued to deny published reports that the U.S. had agreed privately to ship Israel an additional two Phantoms a month indefinitely.

Meanwhile, Sen. George S. McGovern said today that the U.S. should grant Israel's request for new Phantoms but should stipulate that they be held in reserve and not used in combat.

In a speech prepared for delivery on the Senate floor tomorrow, the South Dakota Democrat said his proposal would prevent an escalation of the Arab-Israeli war and at the same time "make it clear that Israel could repel any attack that might be launched against it."

New Confidence in Cambodia

Lon Nol's Regime Breathes Easier

By T. D. Allman

PHNOM PENH, July 20 (WP).—A semblance of euphoria has been produced in this isolated capital by a decline in Communist military activity, a protective ring of U.S. air strikes and South Vietnamese ground operations and what Cambodian officials regard as an unequivocal U.S. commitment to the survival of their regime.

Only three weeks ago, when Communist troops cut most of Phnom Penh's overland links with the outside world, imminent Communist attacks were expected here. Now Premier Lon Nol feels optimistic enough to predict "victory in the near future."

This is what he told a national congress recently. The same day the Cambodian military spokesman, Commandant Am Rong, explained a momentary lull in the fighting as "due principally to the Communists' repeated defeats in the face of our will to win."

Such optimism seems a bit heady, especially on the part of a government which in three months has lost control of most of the country and retains insecure control of the rest only because foreign troops have assumed the major combat responsibility.

However, the optimism reflects a significant evolution in the Cambodian situation. The initial fluidity has given way to a more stabilized situation in which the Communists control most of the less densely populated areas and the government holds Phnom Penh and several of the major provincial capitals. A less dramatic but debilitating struggle continues for the areas in between.

Since the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from Cambodia there have been several changes in the military situation which sources here say account for the lull in the fighting. None of the developments, however, indicate an important weakening of the Communist position, nor do they point to an early end of the Cambodian war.

The Communists, except around Phnom Penh and the main South Vietnamese-defended highways, have run out of things to attack.

South Vietnamese troops have cleared large areas of the country, especially around the capital, temporarily reducing Communist pressure. The U.S. Air Force is flying round-the-clock sorties, not only against the sanctuaries but in tactical support of the Cambodian forces.

American military aid has meant an increasing flow of arms and supplies into Cambodia and a bigger flow of Cambodian troops into South Vietnam for U.S.-financed training and equipping.

The land in most of government-held Cambodia is open and flat. Air power, armor and infantry can be used more effectively on it than in the hilly and forested areas of neighboring Laos and Vietnam, where conventional tactics have failed to defeat guerrilla armies.

Government sources put little emphasis on the effects of the American thrusts into the sanctuaries. They say the sanctuary operations created serious difficulties for the Communists in the southern half of South Vietnam and created important disruptions in their supply system—but did not fundamentally weaken their ability to make war in Cambodia.

Communist activities also have been slowed down by annual rains, which washed out much of their supply trails in Laos, South Vietnam and Cambodia.

However, observers here note that the chief deterrent to Communist activity in Cambodia may lie not in what the U.S. can do, but in the dilemma Hanoi faces in allocating priorities.

"Do they want to go for Phnom Penh or Saigon?" asked a diplomat here. "It must be a difficult choice."

Some sources here believe the partial lull is the result of Communist units' moves back into the sanctuary areas. Others see it as a pause to make up for supply losses suffered in the May-June fighting, to plan tactics for the rest of the rainy season and for the dry season, which begins in October.

Ending Indochina Lull

Reds Attack in Cambodia, DMZ; Rockets Fall in Saigon

SAIGON, July 20 (AP).—Communist-commanded troops marked the 16th anniversary of the Geneva agreements on Indochina today with widespread attacks in Cambodia and along the Demilitarized Zone dividing Vietnam and with the first rocket attack on Saigon in more than two months.

Viet Cong gunners fired two 122-millimeter rockets into the heart of Saigon about 3:30 a.m. One of them landed in front of Independence Palace and shattered some windows but caused no casualties. The palace is the official residence of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

The other rocket, apparently also aimed at the Presidential Palace, crashed through the roof of a three-story apartment building about three blocks away. No one was hurt.

The United States retaliated with the first American B-52 bomber raids in two weeks along the Demilitarized Zone, where one American was killed and nine wounded in ground fighting.

The biggest action centered in Cambodia, where combat flared in eight areas, including attacks in or near two provincial capitals. The new assaults ended for the moment a general lull in fighting in Cambodia.

The Red attacks apparently were intended as a show of strength by the Communist command to mark the anniversary of the agreements which ended the first Indochina war and partitioned Vietnam at the 17th parallel.

Cambodian and South Vietnamese troops battled North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in a wide arc around the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh, ranging from 19 miles *south to 50 miles west and 78 miles* northeast.

The only casualty figures available were provided by a South Vietnamese communiqué which said South Vietnamese forces backed by bombers and artillery killed 69 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops in clashes near the provincial capital of Svay Rieng and the towns of Kompong Trabek and Tuk Meas.

Svay Rieng and Kompong Trabek lie on Route 1, the main highway between Saigon and Phnom Penh.

South Vietnamese losses were reported as six killed and 23 wounded.

More GIs Pulled Out

SAIGON, July 20 (UPI).—The United States has passed the halfway mark in the Nixon administration's "Phase Four" withdrawal of 50,000 more troops from Vietnam, U.S. military spokesmen said today.

The U.S. command said 2,900 U.S. servicemen left Vietnam in the week ending July 16 and 408,600 men remained. The withdrawals brought U.S. troop strength to its lowest level since the week ending Jan. 27, 1967, when 404,000 men were in the war zone.

The figures showed more than 25,000 men have been removed from the Indochina theater in the Phase Four redeployment program, which will see 50,000 U.S. troops pulled out by Oct. 16.

Cambodian Tells How Reds Taxed and Lectured Villagers

By Ralph Blumenthal

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, July 20 (NYT).—Tax collection, propaganda lectures and military recruitment have become features of life in a Cambodian village controlled by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese, according to a youth who has just fled from the area.

Chhay Sun Lay, a shy, 18-year-old Cambodian student, said he slipped past enemy guards around Prek Ambel village about 30 miles south of Phnom Penh, just before dawn Saturday and reached the capital by bicycle and taxi in the afternoon. His account, relayed through an English interpreter, is one of the few reports available of life in an enemy-held village in Cambodia.

Prek Ambel, which used to have about 5,000 inhabitants, and now has about 500, is three miles south of Saang, a district capital attacked twice by the enemy since April and now largely deserted and destroyed. Saang is where Cambodia in effect ends, south of Saang the road is cut by the enemy.

The youth, who lived with his parents and sister in Prek Ambel, said he had watched the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese move into the village from the south about ten days after Prince Norodom Sihanouk was deposed March 18. There were about 20 of them, he recalled—Vietnamese in civilian clothes carrying mortars and Chinese automatic rifles. He said he saw no Cambodians among them.

There were no government troops in the village and the Vietnamese were free to dig trenches, burn bridges north of the village and set up roadblocks.

They told the Cambodians through an interpreter that they were fighting for Prince Sihanouk; some of the invaders wore Sihanouk badges on their shirts.

He said the villagers were afraid and stayed in their houses behind closed doors and windows. But the occupiers did not at first threaten the people or steal anything, although they forced the village chief to sign a document pledging support for them and burned the village records.

Five days after the arrival of the enemy troops, government troops moved on the village from the north. There was an exchange of fire—the youth saw no dead or wounded afterward—and the Vietnamese Communists retreated south. The Cambodian soldiers withdrew three days later and never returned. That same day the enemy troops moved back in.

"This time they asked the people to support them," the youth related. "They went around in groups of about five collecting money, no special amount, and rice.

"They asked for something from my mother. She gave them 40 riels [about 80 cents at the official rate] and five live chickens."

Three times, he said, the invaders summoned the men of the village to a propaganda lecture through a translator. The name and cause of Prince Sihanouk were often invoked. Printed leaflets calling for the liberation of Cambodia from the Americans were circulated in the village.

After one villager argued and fought with a Cambodian working with the Vietnamese, he was beaten to death by soldiers in the street, the youth said.

"They also rounded up five young men, my friends, my age, called them government agents and killed them."

Five youths of Chinese and Vietnamese extraction and several others were taken into the enemy army. The Vietnamese appeared to distrust the Cambodian young men. He said the soldiers had asked him several times to join them but he was able to put them off.

Associated Press.

RECREATION—Members of the 588th Engineers, setting up a fire-support base near Xom Mat, South Vietnam, have devised a variation of touch football—slide football. There is little likelihood it will replace the more orthodox version.

U.K. Assures UN Council On Embargo

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 20 (Reuters).—Britain assured the Security Council today that the embargo against selling arms to South Africa would be "generally maintained" though consideration would be given to the defense of the sealanes.

British Ambassador Frederick Warner, read to the council the statement made in the House of Commons today by Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

"You will see that no final decision has yet been taken," Mr. Warner told the 15-member body, "and that consultations with interested governments will continue."

The council opened debate last Friday on the question of arms sales after 35 African states, supported by a number of Asian members, charged violations of the 1963 and 1964 resolutions on the subject.

Mr. Warner, replying to the first round of discussion, said today there had been no question of raising *the embargo as a whole.*

Radha Ramphul, ambassador of Maritius at the UN and chairman of the African group of states, said today it was deplorable that the total embargo the Labor government had applied in observance of Security Council resolutions was now being lifted.

Speaking to reporters, he expressed concern lest the shift in British policy lead to "an escalation of arms sales to South Africa."

Informed sources in Nairobi, Kenya, said the government was expected to view the London statement with concern. India has already warned Britain of the increased tensions within the Indian Ocean area and the Commonwealth that would result from such a decision, government spokesmen said in New Delhi.

These views had, they said, been made known to British Prime Minister Edward Heath in a letter from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

In Dar es Salaam, where officials had said earlier that Tanzania would quit the Commonwealth immediately if Britain announced the resumption of arms sales,

U.K. Would Sell South Africa Arms, But Defers a Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

he could not make a final statement today was because all Commonwealth governments had not yet answered the question.

"We are open to be influenced in our decision by their opinions although we have stated our intention clearly," he said.

Vorster Defends Policy

CAPE TOWN, July 20 (Reuters).—Prime Minister John Vorster said today that South Africa does not need offensive weapons because it does not want to attack anybody.

If South Africa had such intentions it could manufacture the arms it would need, he told the House of Assembly here.

Mr. Vorster spoke in a censure debate before the announcement in London. He made no reference to the British announcement in the debate.

Mr. Vorster said it was necessary, particularly as a result of remarks by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, to emphasize that South Africa had no hostile intentions toward any other country and no intention of waging war against anybody.

Atlantic Shipping Firms Stop Accepting Cargoes for U.K.

By Werner Bamberger

NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT).—Major North Atlantic cargo-ship operators stopped accepting Britain-bound cargoes today in the wake of a nationwide dock strike in Britain.

The lines were United States Lines, Furness Lines and Atlantic Container Lines.

In addition, a spokesman for Atlantic Container said the company was laying up four of its ten roll-on, roll-off container ships.

Two of the vessels, the spokesman added, will be tied up in U.S. East Coast ports for the duration of the strike. The other two, he said, will go into European shipyards for annual overhaul and drydocking.

United States Lines, meanwhile, is "parking" containers loaded with shipments for Britain in continental European ports, such as Hamburg, West Germany, and Le Havre, France.

"They will sit there," a spokesman said, "until we can deliver them. We tried to do the same thing at Rotterdam, the Netherlands," he added, "but Dutch dock workers refused to handle containers bound for Britain."

All segments of the transportation industry agreed that the situation is not critical as yet and that *no major shortages of any British* imports are likely to develop here.

However, there was general agreement that a protracted strike could produce these results:

- Spur demand for air cargo space between here and England.
- Drive dry-cargo freight rates up throughout the world.
- Produce shortages of Scotch whisky, movements of which usually pick up about Aug. 1 in anticipation of holiday demand.

4 Italian Parties Receive Program For New Cabinet

ROME, July 20 (UPI).—Giulio Andreotti presented his program for a new center left coalition cabinet to the four parties that have been allied in previous coalition.

The 51-year-old Christian Democrat presented the program to leaders of his own party and to those of the Socialist, Unitarian Socialist and Republican parties.

He is trying to unite the four parties in a new government to succeed that led by Premier Mariano Rumor, who resigned on July 6.

Mr. Andreotti did not go into detail about the program. But informed sources said that it was 40 pages long and stressed general political and economic policies. *There was no immediate reaction* from the parties. Mr. Andreotti must obtain the approval of all four of them before he can proceed with negotiations on a new government.

Israelis Battle on 3 Fronts; Egypt May Have New Gea

By John L. Hess

CAIRO, July 20 (NYT).—A military spokesman said today that Egyptian ground defenses had shot down one of 24 Israeli Skyhawks raiding the southern end of the Suez Canal Zone this morning. He added that an orange parachute was seen descending, presumably on the Israeli side of the canal.

According to news dispatches received here, the Israelis denied that any of their planes had failed to return.

Another statement by the usually laconic military spokesman aroused keen interest here. Referring to a raid Saturday during which a Phantom was shot down, the anonymous spokesman told the Egyptian press that the Israelis had tried a new tactic by flying low but had been "intercepted from the very first moment."

Widely published accounts credit the Egyptian ground defenses with three types of armament: the Sam-3 missile for defense against low-altitude attacks, the Sam-2 for other altitudes, and radar-directed artillery for normal ranges.

In recent weeks the Egyptians have been making heavy use of all three weapons as the Israeli Air Force has pounded away daily at ground defenses.

If, as one Egyptian spokesman implies, the Israelis have been bombing from high altitudes, it would reduce their effectiveness.

The scant information allowed to pass security controls is not adequate to check opposing claims as to damage being inflicted by this deadly war between bombers and anti-aircraft weapons. What is evident is that the battle is going on every day and that no decisive turn has been reached.

The materials lost by both sides are being replaced, largely from abroad. Losses of men still have to be replaced from the home front. This has made casualty figures an element in the propaganda war and professional observers are approaching them with extreme skepticism.

Targets Unspecified

TEL AVIV, July 20 (UPI).—The Israeli Air Force continued today its strikes against Egypt's Suez forces in the face of the reported advance last week of Soviet missiles to within two miles of the Suez Canal. Jordan also was air-raided.

All Israeli jets returned safely today from canal zone strikes at positions and artillery emplacements, "among other military targets," an Israeli military spokesman said. There was no indication if the "other targets" included missile sites. Israel's Jordan attack also ended with all craft home safe, the spokesman said.

Despite Israel's air strike, the guerrillas in Jordan continued their attacks today, firing Katyusha rockets at the Yotvata farm commune in the Arava Desert 25 miles north of the Red Sea port of Eilat. The rockets caused no casualties or damage, an Israeli spokesman said. Israel's Beisan Valley was attacked with mortars and rockets last night, he reported.

Lebanon Report

BEIRUT, July 20 (UPI).—Lebanese artillery hurled back an Israeli armored force which infiltrated into Lebanese territory today *military spokesman said.*

He said the Israeli force cr into Lebanese territory at 1.3 (1130 GMT), between the vi of Majidia and Halta, about mile from the border. Lebanese tillery opened up against the truders and stopped their adva he declared.

Gen. Odd Bull

Gen. Bull Quits UN Truce Post In Jerusalem

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., 20 (WP).—Lt. Gen. Odd Bull, of staff of the UN truce super organization in Jerusalem, ha signed for personal reasons, thoritative sources confirme day.

He will be succeeded by Gen. Ensio Siilasuo of Finland is now deputy chief of staff.

Gen. Bull, who is 63, has for many months to return native Norway for family re He was in Amman today round of farewell calls and *to Jerusalem tomorrow.*

Informed sources emphasize the timing of his departure no connection with the deat week of a Swedish UN truc server along the Suez Canal Egyptian fire. Maj. J. K. Bj was the second UN observer second Swede to be killed Suez sector.

Bonn Official Hangs Himself

BONN, July 20 (AP).—A official of the Ministry of S and Education committed by hanging in his office tod cause he was depressed ove icism of his work, the m announced.

Dr. Ernst-Wilhelm Bl 45, was chief of the minis tion dealing with bilateral which includes negotiations other countries about the foreign harbors by the We man nuclear ship Otto Hah

The spokesman said anoth tion of the ministry "had past few weeks expressed that West Germany got th possible result in negotiation the Netherlands in 1968 on in case of a nuclear acciden

U.S. Blacks Urged to Unit Negotiate for Social Chan

(Continued from Page 1)

been pro-majority vote, pro-political and they have taken action it felt would ensure political victory.

"And those actions have made it appear in many cases, because they ran counter to the interest of black people, that they are anti-Negro.

"But I don't think," Mr. Young said, "There's a conscious or deliberate policy of hating black people.

"I think that there are elements in this administration, like other administrations, that are at odds with each other."

In issuing his "call for black leadership to meet and to an agenda for change," Mr. said he hoped that th spectrum of black organi "from the Black Panthers to the black Baptists," wou in a strategy of negotiation

These negotiations woul place between black and America, White America, "has the trappings of po police, its army, its law."

Black America has these he said. "In one sense, w amply demonstrated a po disrupt. In another sense, demonstrated, through the of black mayors and leg political strength and, thro relentless accomplishment people against great odds, a *ing educational strength.*"

Thus, he said, these nego with "white America" wo negotiations between equal demands would be essenti "a massive domestic plan" and eradication of "s cer of racism."

Swiss Will Exchange Envoys With Albania

GENEVA, July 20 (NYT).—The Swiss government announced today that it would establish diplomatic relations with Albania.

Hans Keller, Swiss ambassador to Yugoslavia, will also serve as ambassador to Albania while continuing to maintain his residence in Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital, the announcement said.

The Albanian government, the announcement continued, has not yet indicated when it will assign a diplomat to Switzerland.

Shippers Hope for Early End

(Continued from Page 1)

their products—especially fish. Forestry and paper manufacturers are badly affected, and one timber company, which sells nearly all its products on the British market, has told its 300 workers the plant will soon have to close.

In Bonn an Economic Ministry spokesman said, "It's still too early to say what effect the strike will have in Germany. Since our exports to the United Kingdom comprise almost exclusively industrial goods—that is, not foods and perishables—the effect here will be minimal. In about eight days we'll have a clearer picture. By then the problem may have been solved by the use of troops in the docks."

No major setback in Austrian-British trade was seen in Vienna, where it was thought the strike will be temporarily reflected in trade-balance figures but will not adversely hit overall annual trade.

The Finnish timber industry, which sold 82 percent of its products to Britain last year, forecast a chaotic demand if the strike exceeds two weeks, sources said.

In Tel Aviv the Citrus Marketing Board said the strike will not affect export figures, since the harvesting season has ended. The port authority said there were no immediate repercussions in imports, since British ships take 12 days to reach Israel.

WEATHE

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Rain
ANKARA	25	77	Sunny
ATHENS	27	81	Partly
BEIRUT	28	82	Partly
BELGRADE	26	79	Partly
BERLIN	18	64	Showe
BRUSSELS	15	59	Very
BUDAPEST	25	77	Partly
CAIRO	30	86	Sunny
CASABLANCA	27	81	Partly
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Very
COSTA D' SOL	28	82	Sunny
DUBLIN	14	57	Showe
EDINBURGH	15	59	Very
FLORENCE	24	75	Very
FRANKFURT	17	63	Rain
GENEVA	17	63	Rain
HELSINKI	20	68	Overc
ISTANBUL	26	79	Partly
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Partly
LISBON	24	75	Sunny
LONDON	15	59	Very
MADRID	32	90	Sunny
MILAN	24	75	Overc
MONTREAL	22	72	Cloudy
MOSCOW	22	72	Showe
MUNICH	18	64	Rain
NEW YORK	26	79	Sunny
NICE	22	72	Very
OSLO	15	59	Rain
PARIS	18	64	Cloudy
PRAGUE	23	73	Very
ROME	26	79	Partly
SOFIA	23	73	Clear
STOCKHOLM	16	61	Over
TEL AVIV	29	84	Sunny
TUNIS	32	90	Sunny
VENICE	23	73	Rain
VIENNA	24	75	Cloudy
WARSAW	19	66	Very
WASHINGTON	20	68	Cloudy
ZURICH	16	61	Rain

(U.S., Canadian temperatures at 2100 GMT, others at 1200

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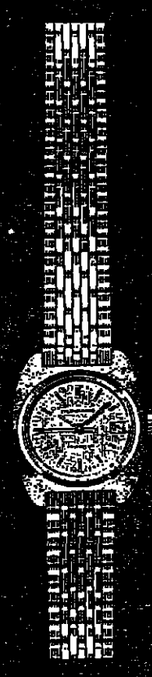

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Temple Fielding

alls Information 'Erroneous'

Finch Contradicts Thurmond On 'Carpetbagging' Charge

By A. D. Horne

WASHINGTON, July 20 (WP).—n. Strom Thurmond's attack on xon-administration school-desegration policies Friday was based "erroneous" information, White use Counselor Robert H. Finch id yesterday.

"We are not sending any large gmentation of people into the uth" to enforce desegregation, e former secretary of health, ucation and welfare said on a evision program.

Sen. Thurmond, R., S.C., in his nate speech decrying "arbitrary d discriminatory actions by the ecutive branch," cited "the action the Internal Revenue Service in reatening the tax exemption of ivate schools" and "the proposed invasion by 100 carpetbagging Justice Department lawyers for the purpose of assuring forced integration of the public schools."

The latter was a reference to articles Friday in The Washington Post and The New York Times which attributed the figure of 100 lawyers to separate interviews with Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Jerris Leonard, assistant attorney general for civil rights. The Justice Department on Friday issued a statement in Mr. Mitchell's name declaring that the information was "premature," and that no decision had yet been made on the number of lawyers to be used.

Mr. Finch said yesterday that he foresaw "almost a total breakup" of dual school systems this fall, "but we are trying to do it in a spirit of cooperation rather than forcing it with cadres of people, as was suggested in that story."

Mr. Mitchell's position, Mr. Finch said, is that "we are going to do what has to be done in order to enforce the law with these court-ordered decisions ... (but) that does not necessarily mean that you are going to have to send cordons of attorneys or troops or anything else."

On other topics, Mr. Finch said:

● The possibility of Sen. Thurmond's bolting the Republican party to join George Wallace on a third-party ticket in 1972 is "totally out of the question" and Mr. Wallace's party is going to "go downhill" as past third-party movements did.

● He had decided to leave the cabinet because as secretary of health, education and welfare he couldn't find time to "sit down to talk to the President," and "that is where the decisions are made."

● The House-passed education appropriations bill, boosted about $450 million above administration requests, "could" be vetoed by President Nixon or allowed to become law without his signature.

● "Obviously there will be some disturbances" on college campuses this fall, but "the students have gotten far more sophisticated about this, and we are not going to see a repetition of the same kind of thing that went on last fall."

NASA Recalls Moon Landing

HOUSTON, July 20 (Reuters).—The U.S. manned Spacecraft Center celebrated the first anniversary of man's first moon landing today by recreating the event in mission control—and re-enacting the "splashdown party."

But the stars of the original show were absent. Astronauts Neil Armstrong, Col. Edwin E. Aldrin jr. and Michael Collins were at Jefferson City, Mo., where their Apollo-11 spacecraft is on public display. They later left for New York to present a piece of moon rock to the United Nations.

At mission control, visitors saw and heard the last few minutes of the moon landing. Tapes of the exchanges between ground control and the lunar module Eagle were played as screens displayed the moon ship's landing and the television film it took during the descent.

U.S. Concerned At Soviet Arms Going to Cuba

WASHINGTON, July 20 (Reuters).—The State Department said day the United States was conned about Soviet military shipents to Cuba which it said have en increasing steadily.

It added that the shipments have t included offensive weapons stems, a danger to which the ited States remains constantly rt.

Department spokesman Carl rtch was replying to questions a Time magazine report of nerican concern about a growing viet role in Cuba.

He denied the magazine's asseron that the United States had st week stepped up its U-2 surillance flights over the island to ne a day—the highest since the uban missile crisis of October 962. There had been no change n the American reconnaissance light pattern, he added.

Love Valley, N.C., No Longer Rocks

LOVE VALLEY, N.C., July 20 AP).—The final sounds of rock usic echoed from the isolated ountain side surrounding this orth Carolina hamlet last night s a three-day rock festival marked y a soldier's death from sunstroke nd a shooting drew to a close.

About 75,000 persons were in the estival area Saturday night, but he crowd began to taper off rapidy yesterday morning as thousands f long-haired young people left ove valley. Festival promoters stimated that only one-tenth of he people paid to get in and said hey did not know whether they ould break even on the festival.

Federal Jail Inmates In New York Stage Riot

NEW YORK, July 20 (UPI).—Inmates of the Federal House of Detention in Manhattan set mattresses ablaze, smashed windows, and threw debris into the streets late last night and early today in a protest over prison conditions.

A spokesman at police headquarters said federal prison authorities asked for police reinforcements and floodlights to help curb the disorders. Police did not know how many of the 250 inmates were involved.

They said several inmates tried to escape during the tumult, but federal prison officials would not comment on the report. The FBI reported that it was "looking into" the disturbance. Police said the riot was a protest over allegedly crowded and antiquated conditions. There were no reports of injuries.

N.Y. Police Protest Duty of Guarding UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 20 (WP).—Off-duty patrolmen from Manhattan's 19th Precinct picketed in front of the United States mission today in protest against the duty of guarding foreign missions to the UN. This protection has been requested by some 25 Communist and Arab governments.

Policemen say the duty is boring and deprives the community of three shifts of approximately 25 men each who could otherwise be fighting crime. They contend the UN or private agencies should take over the guard function, which costs New York City $1 million a year.

In an Undiplomatic Tax Tiff, UN Russians Get Ultimatum

GLEN COVE, N.Y., July 20 (UPI).—In the cause of diplomacy, Glen Cove has suffered for 17 years. But the government of this Long Island city says it has had enough.

Mayor Andrew J. Di Paola has given the Soviet mission to the United Nations until next Monday to pay more than $49,000 in back taxes on its palatial weekend hideaway, Killenworth—or the property will be auctioned off to the highest bidder.

Because of the legal complications, however, no one is likely to snap up the opportunity to get one of the few remaining showplaces of Long Island's "gold coast" days.

The Soviets say the sum in question—$49,913.44 in local school and property taxes—does not have to be paid because a state law exempts foreign mission offices or residences. But Glen Cove contends that the 45-room stone mansion, surrounded by 36 acres of lawns and gardens, is neither an office nor a full-time residence.

The local officials have never been able to prove their point because they have not gotten beyond Killenworth's guards and massive iron gates.

Di Paola's latest efforts to collect the taxes have brought a charge from Jacob Malik, the Soviets' permanent UN representative, that the mayor has acted in a "provocative" manner, damaging American-Soviet relations.

"I'm concerned about our overburdened taxpayers, and if I have to provoke the U.S.S.R. I won't hesitate to do it," Mr. Di Paola said.

The federal government supports the Soviet argument that the diplomatic qualities of the Long Island retreat merit its removal from the tax rolls. In 1966, Arthur Goldberg, then the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, reached a consular agreement exempting the estate.

But, Mr. Di Paola says, "The city of Glen Cove is not bound by an agreement made between Washington and Moscow which takes away our tax revenue without just compensation."

The estate, built by the family of millionaire Standard Oil heir Charles M. Pratt, will go on the block July 27. But no one is likely to bid for it and the property probably will wind up in the hands of the city. Even if the tax liens are sold, the Soviets have two years in which to redeem them by paying the taxes.

Says one local realtor: "It's one thing to fight city hall. But who wants to fight the Russians?"

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Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA—A United Air Lines 737 rests on its belly after losing power at takeoff.

Jet Overshoots Philadelphia Runway

PHILADELPHIA, July 20 (Reuters).—A United Airlines twin-engined Boeing 737 jet overshot the runway while taking off from here last night and plowed into a marshy field, injuring 11 passengers, an airline spokesman said today.

One woman was taken to a hospital with a broken ankle and another woman was detained for observation. The nine other injured were released after treatment for minor cuts and bruises.

The short-haul jet, with 55 passengers and six crew on board, came to rest 500 feet past the end of a runway. The plane was on a domestic flight to Buffalo, N. Y.

A federal aviation official said the accident was apparently caused by some sort of power failure on the aircraft.

A passenger said the front of the plane began rising, but the plane never left the ground.

"The front end came down and the plane began to teeter," said the passenger, who declined to identify himself. "Then the pilot stabilized the plane."

A nun who had friends on the plane and was watching it take off from the terminal said the aircraft began turning to the right before it stopped.

"Instead of going straight up, it went parallel with the ground," said Sister Rosemary Tomdolesi, 23, of Yardley, Pa. "Then it started to go to the right. It seemed like the front end was going to start going down, but the pilot pulled back. All of a sudden there was the impact of it hitting the ground."

Most of the injuries apparently occurred as passengers scurried to get off the plane. There was no fire.

United Press International.

GERONA, SPAIN—German Bavaria charter twin-jet BAC after crash at end of runway.

Spain Probing Crash of Charter Plane

GERONA, Spain, July 20 (Reuters).—Spanish authorities today opened an inquiry into why a British-built BAC-111 jet, carrying 80 West German tourists, overshot the runway here and crashed while attempting to take off last night.

More than 70 of the passengers, homeward-bound after a 15-day holiday on the Costa Brava, escaped without injury.

Airport officials said they were lucky that the plane, belonging to the Munich-based West German charter company Bavaria, did not burst into flames. Its fuel tanks were full.

Nine people, including the pilot and the co-pilot, were being treated in hospitals today for injuries.

Emergency over Geneva

GENEVA, July 20 (UPI).—A British European Airways (BEA) Trident jetliner carrying 56 passengers from Milan to London had to make an emergency landing here last night when smoke poured into the cabin, airport authorities said today. The aircraft landed without trouble and the passengers stayed in Geneva overnight, going on to London by another regular flight this morning.

Gallup Poll

Kennedy Hasn't Regained His Early-1969 Popularity

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., July 20.—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy has failed thus far to regain the high level of popularity he had enjoyed prior to his tragic car accident on Chappaquiddick Island one year ago.

In the latest survey, 25 percent of all adults interviewed give Senator Kennedy an "extremely favorable" rating, only half the proportion who did so in a survey conducted prior to the accident last July 18-19.

Immediately following the accident, Senator Kennedy's "extremely favorable" rating dropped sharply, from 49 percent to 34 percent.

His rating slipped a few percentage points more in an October survey. A January survey showed the senator making a slight recovery in terms of his popular appeal, but these gains did not hold up, as seen in the latest survey.

One factor in the decline found in the latest sampling may have been Judge James A. Boyle's inquest report on the death of Mary Jo Kopechne, released April 29, in which he concluded that Senator Kennedy may have driven negligently and that such driving may have contributed to Miss Kopechne's death.

To determine attitudes toward Senator Kennedy, a sensitive attitude measuring device called the Stapel Scalometer was employed.

The Stapel Scalometer consists of 10 numbered squares which range from extreme like to extreme dislike. Each respondent is asked to indicate the square that best describes his feelings about a particular person. The top two positions on the scale are combined to provide the "extremely favorable" rating.

The following table shows the trend in "extremely favorable" ratings:

Extremely Favorable Rating of Kennedy	
Latest	25%
January '70	34
October '69	28
July (after accident)	34
March (before)	49

A total of 1,513 adults were interviewed in person by trained Gallup interviewers. The survey covered more than 300 carefully selected localities across the nation.

Senator Kennedy's decline in appeal has occurred among all major groups in the population, including Catholics who earlier had been the bulwark of his support.

Following are the "extremely favorable" ratings by key groups, as recorded in the latest survey:

Men	23%
Women	28
21-29 years	28
30-49 years	26
50 and over	24
East	26
Midwest	32
South	21
West	22
Protestants	23
Catholics	34

British Teeners Oppose Legal Pot

LONDON, July 20 (AP).—Most British teen-agers don't want marijuana legalized, a Gallup Poll for the Daily Mirror reported today.

Of 2,000 young people interviewed, 78 percent opposed making marijuana legal, 18 percent were in favor and 4 percent had no opinion, the poll said.

Of those who opposed making marijuana legal, 31 percent thought it was harmful and 22 percent said it would encourage drug-taking. One in four of the teen-agers said they had been offered marijuana, pep pills, heroin, LSD or other drugs. But only 9 percent said they actually tried drugs and less than half of the 9 percent said they tried drugs more than once.

Plane Crash Kills 4

SAN REMO, Italy, July 20 (AP).—A light plane crashed today against the slopes of a mountain near this Italian Riviera resort, killing its four occupants, two men and two women.

7th Bombing in Auckland

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, July 20 (UPI).—A gasoline bomb exploded today and badly damaged an air force recruiting center here. It was the seventh bombing in Auckland this year and the fifth bomb attack against a military building.

Company Giving Pregnancy Tests To Unsuspecting Job Applicants

WASHINGTON, July 20 (WP).—The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. has disclosed that it is giving pregnancy tests to all female job applicants without telling them.

C and P officials said the 15-month-old testing procedure is probably the first program of its type in the Bell Telephone system. A few other U.S. industries also conduct such tests on applicants, according to a manufacturer of the test used.

The test is administered to all women applying in the Washington area, but a woman doesn't know she has been tested unless the results indicate she may be pregnant, company officials said. If the test if positive, the woman is referred to her family doctor for confirmation of the pregnancy.

Large-scale, fast and inexpensive pregnancy testing programs have been made possible in the past five years by a Swedish-developed method based on a rabbit-derived serum that is mixed with urine.

Dr. Lawrence A. Pyle jr., the company's medical director, said he decided to add the pregnancy test to others for new employees after company personnel officials told him that a large percentage of women employees do not return to work after having a child. C and P feels that by not hiring pregnant women it saves at least $700 in training costs for each employee.

Slightly less than 2 percent of the 4,000 women applicants tested annually were pregnant, Dr. Pyle said. Most already knew it, he added.

U.S. DDT Use At Low Point For 20 Years

But Continues High In Cotton Regions

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT).—Eight months after the Nixon administration announced a "phasing out" of DDT, American farmers and gardeners are using less of the controversial pesticide than at any time in the last two decades—but not because of federal restrictions.

Government statistics show that, for the last four years, domestic use of DDT has dropped by about 10 million pounds a year.

Inquiries among heavy users of DDT disclosed that, for the most part, cutbacks in the use of the environmental pollutant have been voluntary. The cutbacks have stemmed from insect resistance to the pesticide in most cases, from concern about pollution in others, and from state restrictions in a few.

In most of the cotton-growing regions, however, where about two-thirds of the domestically used DDT is applied, the use of DDT has continued unchecked.

Farmer's View

A comment by a Georgia cotton farmer was typical: "I'll use it for as long as I can get it," he said. And from the looks of governmental deliberations on the matter, DDT will be available to cotton farmers for many years to come.

Last November, when Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin "canceled" the use of DDT in residential areas, headlines and broadcasts throughout the country referred to a "ban" on DDT. The public was left with the impression that the DDT problem had been resolved.

In fact, there is no "ban" on DDT. The cancellation order, which would have prohibited use of DDT on shade trees and tobacco, around the house and in marshes, was appealed by several manufacturers.

The appeals set in motion a complex process of review, deliberation and adjudication that could last for several years, with these uses of DDT continuing legally.

Last year, an estimated total of 120 million pounds of DDT was produced in the United States, only 20 million pounds of which was used domestically. The rest was exported, most of it going toward control of malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

In an effort to speed DDT's demise, several conservation organizations recently joined forces and brought a suit against the secretary of agriculture that resulted in a court order requiring him to explain why he had not banned DDT outright.

Mr. Hardin subsequently said he would not make such a move because, in his opinion, DDT did not present an "imminent hazard to human health [or] to fish and wildlife or the environment."

Charles Wurster, a biologist with the Environmental Defense Fund who is preparing the conservationists' reply to the secretary, said in an interview last week: "How much evidence does he need? DDT has been shown to be a carcinogen [cancer-inducing substance—an assertion the secretary disputes] and an environmental hazard. If that doesn't constitute an imminent hazard to the public, what does?"

Mr. Wurster says the conservationists' goal is to bring an immediate end to the use of DDT, which he calls "the world's No. 1 pollutant," and to the use of several other persistent pesticides.

Ned Bayley, director of science and education for the Agriculture Department, who was the author of the secretary's reply to the court order, maintains it is "unwise" to ban DDT completely before the department can determine whether some of its uses are "essential" — that is, that no acceptable substitutes are available.

"We agree that the law needs to be strengthened with respect to enforcement provisions," he added.

Harold Howe Assigned Ford Foundation Post

NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT).—Harold Howe 2d, a former U.S. commissioner of education, has been named a vice-president of the Ford Foundation in charge of its education and research division.

He succeeds F. Champion Ward, who will become a program adviser to the foundation's international division. Before assuming his present post in 1966, Mr. Ward had been deputy vice-president for international programs for three years.

Mr. Howe, 51, whose appointment is effective next January, has been adviser on education to the foundation's office in India since January, 1969. He was commissioner of education from 1965 to 1968.

2 Slain in $400 Theft

MIAMI, Florida, July 20 (AP).—A bandit robbed a telegraph office of $400 yesterday and killed two women employees he took hostage in his getaway, police said. The women were found in a field 10 miles from the office after a male hostage,—beaten severely—crawled half a mile to a road and flagged down police.

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Electronic Sensors Installed On U.S. Border With Mexico

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, July 20 (WP).—Electronic sensors like those used to trace troop movements in Vietnam are being tested along America's open borders to detect illegal immigrants and narcotics smugglers.

The sensors also may be adapted for use in civil disturbances by being placed around vital installations, such as water, sewage treatment or high-voltage systems that may be subject to sabotage.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell said that using military "personnel detectors" is only one example of applying Department of Defense research to help keep internal law and order in America.

Mr. Mitchell said in an interview with The Washington Post that he is especially interested in military gadgetry that can be used to detect narcotics of all kinds. Currently, he said, trained dogs are the best means of locating marijuana at border crossings and other customs stations.

Louis Mayo, acting chief of the Center for Criminal Justice in the National Institute of Law Enforcement, said the Army is experimenting with sensitive instruments that can detect certain elements in the atmosphere. He said the instruments may eventually be able to detect traces of heroin.

More Arrests

Mr. Mitchell said personnel sensors have increased the number of arrests of suspected illegal immigrants stealing across the Mexican border, which is 2,000 miles long and runs mostly through unpopulated and unguarded desert country.

He added that he does not feel these law-enforcement tools will lead to big-brotherism on an Orwellian scale. "We only use eavesdropping devices in organized-crime and narcotics cases," he said, "and there is full citizen protection (against arbitrary conviction) through the courts."

The sensors may soon be placed at certain places along the Canadian border, which is nearly twice as long as the Mexican one and equally unfortified. The concern here is with foot traffic in contraband—such as drugs—and the relatively few American fugitives who cannot cross the border by posing as tourists.

Adrian Jones, of the Law Enforcement Institute, said he could see no adaptation for the sensors in urban violence, because strategy calls for massing large numbers of policemen in and around the scene of the disorders.

But Mr. Jones said they could be installed around vital city facilities—often located in isolated areas—and alert police when anyone approached.

The use of bombs or other explosives as a technique of violence, Mr. Jones said, makes it imperative to use such technology, because law enforcement officers cannot be everywhere.

James Green, Associate Commissioner of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, said the sensors implanted along the Mexican border can hear a footstep within 500 yards of their location. The sensor then beams a signal to a manned radio stationed in the vicinity.

The sensors, which range in size from that of a gumball to three-foot-cube boxes, were adopted from civilian uses in late 1967 for the McNamara Line in Vietnam under orders of former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

The McNamara Line consisted of land mines, barbed wire, listening devices, radar and radio relay points for calling in airplanes to intercept intruders along much of the 39-mile border with North Vietnam.

While the line itself was largely unsuccessful, the sensors themselves worked. They subsequently were installed to monitor troops and supply movements along the Ho Chi Minh Trail and Communist activity in Laos.

U.S. Files 1st Suit Citing Unfairness To Women on Jobs

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI).—The federal government today filed its first suit charging sex discrimination in employment. Both Libbey-Owens-Ford Co. and a union were accused of discriminating against women in five glass plants in the Toledo, Ohio, area.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell said the suit was filed in U.S. District Court in Toledo against the company and Local 9 of the United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America (AFL-CIO).

The court was asked to order the company and the union to make compensatory payments to rejected women job applicants and to women workers who suffered economic loss as a result of being assigned to jobs on a discriminatory basis.

The court also was asked to issue preliminary and permanent injunctions against the company and the union to require that they give women equal opportunities at every level of work. The suit alleged violation of the equal employment section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

It accused the company of restricting women production workers to one of its five Toledo area plants, of assigning them to less desirable and lower paying jobs with the least opportunity for advancement and of subjecting them to a high frequency of layoffs.

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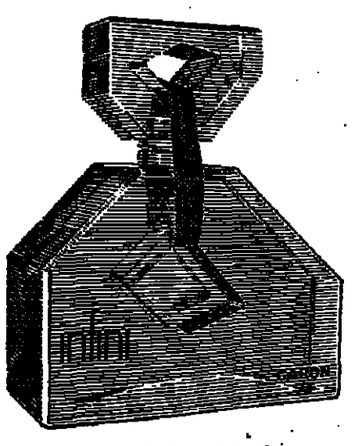
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Pay Grievance Causes Much Grief

Rotating Daily Strikes Snarl Canada Mail

By Edward Cowan

TORONTO, July 20 (NYT).—Canadians are playing a new guessing game this summer: Will the postman ring even once? The game starts anew each morning as individuals and companies wonder whether it's their neighborhood's day to go without mail service.

To get a better settlement in their contract negotiations with the government, Canada's 27,000 post office sorters, clerks and delivery men have been rotating one-day strikes through each province and metropolitan area.

The post office has retaliated by shutting down for a day other postal stations that, because of the walkouts, have no mail to sort and deliver.

So far, the Canadian public, which suffered quietly through a 21-day postal strike in 1968, has taken the interruptions of service, two or three times a month, with little grumbling. Postal unions have promised not to delay family-allowance and government pension checks.

However, the volume of mail going through the post office has fallen 20 percent—meaning a bigger postal deficit—as companies have increased their use of air express, telegraph and private delivery services.

Loss Is Feared

Eric Kierans, the postmaster general, has expressed concern that the post office is permanently losing some of its best customers because of a trend toward private delivery of direct-mail advertising, small packages and monthly billings.

Although the public calls it "junk mail," Canada's post office likes unaddressed advertising leaflets mailed for delivery to each door and mailbox. "It's one class of mail that pays its own way," said J. Gordon Cunningham, director of the central Ontario postal district.

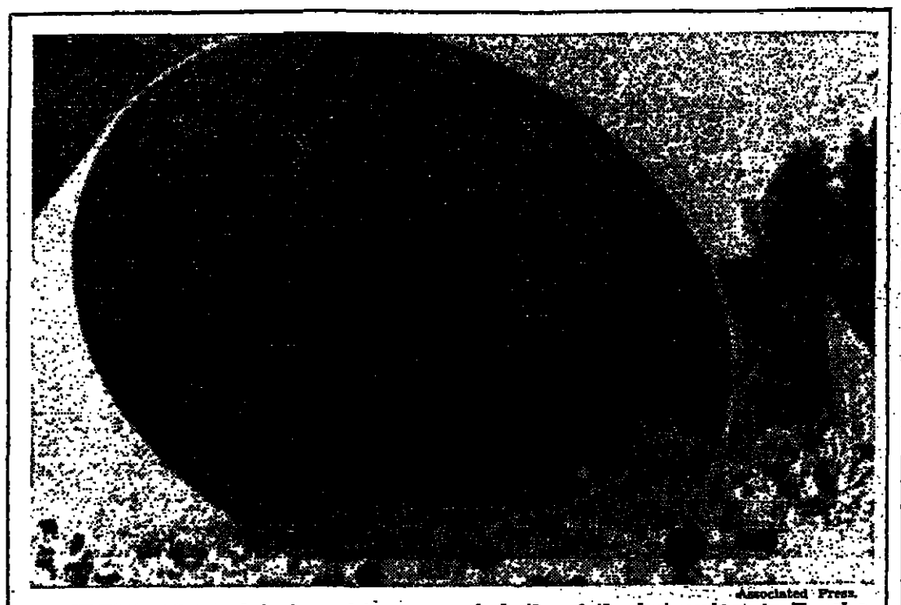
Postal workers now earn from $102 to $129 a week. The unions have asked for an increase of 60 cents an hour, to bring the range up to $136 to $153 over two years. The government has offered 41 cents, or a scale of $118 to $143, over 30 months.

A mediator has recommended an increase of 50 cents over 30 months. This is a shade over the guideline of 6 percent a year that the government has been exhorting industry and the provinces to heed in order to check inflation.

Supervisors Sign

Representatives of nearly 3,000 postal supervisors, who bargain separately, signed a three-year agreement this month for increases averaging 5.9 percent.

Subsequently, spokesmen for the rank-and-file postmen hinted that they would scale down their demands for more than 10 percent a year. But they said that they were waiting for some indication from the government that it would give significantly more than 6 percent.



Associated Press.

GIANT ESCARGOT—A feature of the open air baths of the hot springs in Tapolca, Hungary, is this so-called Giant Snail She II, which shelters and shades the bathers.

Threats of Revolt Lead to Martial Law in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 20 (UPI).—President Carlos Lleras Restrepo declared martial law throughout Colombia last night in the aftermath of inflammatory statements by former dictator Gustavo Rojas Pinilla and his daughter.

An official radio broadcast, said the president had proclaimed a state of emergency. The decree prohibits gatherings by more than four persons, closes bars, imposes a curfew and stipulates that violators face a military court.

The proclamation climaxed a day in which members of the Rojas Pinilla-led National Popular Alliance party heard a message in Congress from the ex-dictator saying that there would be no peace in Colombia unless he was declared the winner in the country's general election of April 19.

Mr. Rojas Pinilla, who was dictator from 1953 to 1957, and who is in Miami recovering from medical treatment, sent a message saying that President-elect Misael Pastrana Borrero "is in no position to exercise his mandate" and that the "Colombian people will not be able to respect and recognize him as president."

President Lleras Restrepo asked the attorney general to look into statements made Saturday night by Sen. Maria Eugenia Rojas de Moreno, Mr. Rojas Pinilla's daughter, who said that "rivers of blood will flow" if Mr. Pastrana Borrero takes office next month as scheduled.

U.S. Scientists Create Camera That Gives Vision to the Blind

By Nate Haseltine

WASHINGTON, July 20 (WP).—Two electronics vision research specialists have developed a prototype TV-like device to give vision to the blind.

With the primitive device, the subjects literally see through their skin surfaces. They get their best views, curiously, through skin covering the abdomen. But restored visualization can be obtained at other skin surfaces, such as on the back, the chest and surfaces of the inner arms.

The initial development could be made more sophisticated to encompass about 400 contact points instead of the present grid of nine *electrodes, the scientists reported.*

The research and development report appeared in the spring issue of the New Journal of Biomedical Systems.

Made in California

The tactile visual substitution system has been developed at the Smith-Kettlewell Institute of Visual *Sciences of the Pacific Medical* Center at San Francisco by a team of scientists.

The authors of the journal articles—Dr. Carter C. Collins, one of the scientists who developed the system, and Dr. Frank A. Saunders, a research psychologist at the institute—said that the chance of realizing the dream of sight to the blind *is closer now than scientists* had thought.

Scientists at other research centers from San Francisco to Poland are investigating other types of electronic equipment that could provide substitute "sight" to the world's 10 million blind persons.

Signal From Camera

The promising system would replace "a significant fraction" of visual function in blind patients. The prototype under laboratory development converts a television image into a pattern of mechanical stimulation (pain-free shocks) through an array of vibrators in contact with the skin.

In other words, the blinded subject would carry a television camera, pointing it any way he wished; the camera image would converge over a desired skin area, and this would signal to the brain a pattern of impulses similar to what those signals would be in black and white, or color.

"With this newly developed tactile system," the report stated, blind and blindfolded subjects have tracked the direction and rate of moving objects and have determined the position, relative size, shape, number and orientation of visible objects.

Alleged Arsonist In Riviera Fires Accuses Accusers

DRAGUIGNAN, France, July 20 (Reuters).—A 42-year-old teacher *today lodged complaints against* people who dragged him to police after allegedly seeing him start fires during the forest blazes that swept the French Riviera last week.

Ernest Bolo is being held by police on a charge of arson in connection with small fires which broke out around the resort of Sainte-Maxime.

Witnesses allege they saw the tall, bespectacled teacher running round an area where a main fire was burning. Each time he ran on, flames rose behind him, they charged.

Mr. Bolo's complaint was for assault and injuries against an unspecified number of people who dragged him bodily from woods to a police station.

Mr. Bolo also lodged a complaint alleging theft after the disappearance of a camera from his car.

U.S., Mexico Act To Foil Looters

MEXICO CITY, July 20 (NYT).—The United States and Mexico have signed a treaty to protect archeological monuments, colonial churches and historical archives from international thieves.

The treaty concluded Friday was the first of its kind signed by the United States with any country. It provides legal mechanisms, under U.S. law, for recovery by Mexico of national art treasures that are stolen and smuggled to the U.S. in the future.

The plundering of pre-Columbian archeological sites, such as Mayan ruins, and of colonial churches by thieves who sell to museums and private collectors, both here and abroad, is a major problem affecting Mexico's cultural patrimony.

French Road Toll Up

PARIS, July 20 (Reuters).—Road accidents in France claimed 6,406 dead and 148,810 injured in the first six months of this year, according to figures published here. Fatalities were 103 up on the same period last year, while injuries showed an increase of 2,350.

Russia, Finns Extend Their Pact to 1990

MOSCOW, July 20 (Reuters).—President Urho Kekkonen of Finland left *for home by air today* after his country renewed its 22-year-old friendship and non-aggression treaty with the Soviet *Union.*

The two countries' foreign ministers today signed a protocol extending the treaty until 1990 as the Finnish leader ended his four-day official visit.

President Kekkonen and top Soviet leaders watched the signing of the accord, which will maintain the special relationship neutral Finland has had with its giant Soviet neighbor since World War II.

Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party chief, described it as " an act of great political importance not only for relations between our countries, but also for international relations as a whole, and first of all for an improvement of the political climate in Europe."

Speaking at a lunch given by President Kekkonen at the Finnish Embassy, he said the treaty shows Moscow's loyalty to the principle of equality of relations between big and small states.

President Kekkonen said today's protocol is important because it shows at a time when the cold war is unfreezing that there can be no speculation about Finland's international position.

This restatement of Finland's attitude comes only two days before the 69-year-old leader goes to Washington, and it is clearly important to the Kremlin to have Mr. Kekkonen's reassurance.

The pact, originally concluded in 1948 after the Soviet Union defeated Finland in World War II, was renewed in 1955 to last another 20 years.

Under today's protocol it will be automatically renewed for another five years in 1990 unless either side denounces it a year in advance. Thereafter it will continue for similar five-year periods.

Russians Will Test Rockets in Pacific

MOSCOW, July 20 (UPI).—Russia has announced it will test-launch rockets in the Pacific ocean for a month beginning Saturday and warned ships and planes of all nations to stay clear of the test area.

"The Soviet Union will carry out launchings of rocket carriers in an area of the Pacific with a radius of 40 nautical miles in the period from July 25 to August 21," Tass said in a dispatch released just before midnight. "The center of the area has the following coordinates: 23 degrees 00 minute north latitude; 173 degrees 37 minutes east longitude." That position is 1,500 miles east of Japan and 600 miles northwest of Midway Island.

The Soviets carried out their last series of Pacific rocket tests last March 21-31.

H. W. Parisius Dies; Headed U.S. Food Unit

Resigned Job in '48 After GOP Attacks

WASHINGTON, July 20 (WP).—Herbert W. Parisius, 75, a food administrator during World War II, died Thursday at a hospital in Bethesda, Md.

Mr. Parisius, who lived in suburban Kensington at the time of his death, resigned from government service in 1948 after being the target of a series of attacks on the House floor by Congressmen Karl Mundt, R., S.D., and Alvin O'Konski, R., Wis.

Mr. Parisius was accused of selling subscriptions to a Communist newspaper and permitting private toolmakers to sell "vital war material" to Russia. He denounced the charges and said, "The only paper distributed by a member of my family is the shopping news."

Dr. J. Calvitt Clarke

WASHINGTON, July 20 (WP).—Dr. J. Calvitt Clarke 3d, 83, founder of the Christian Children's Fund, which cares for homeless children around the world, died Saturday Richmond, Va.

Dr. Clarke was also the founder of Clarke College in Tokyo, a junior college that trains orphanage workers.

Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey

NEW YORK, July 20 (UPI).—Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey, 67, wife of the two-time Republican presidential candidate, died last night at *Memorial Hospital of cancer.*

The former Frances E. Hutt of Sherman, Texas, and Sapulpa, Okla., married Mr. Dewey in 1928. She was first lady of New York from 1948 to 1954.

Chief Hosea M. Kutako

WINDHOEK, Southwest Africa, July 20 (UPI).—Chief Hosea M. Kutako, 100, leader of the 40,000 Hereros, died yesterday at his home 180 miles east of here after a brief illness.

Chief Kutako, who fought in the Herero wars against the German administration before the turn of the century, was an outspoken opponent of *separate development for* many years.

Although he never openly supported the South West African Liberation Movement which the Hereros led, he often wrote letters to the United Nations. In recent years, his family said, he became disillusioned with the UN.

Miss Maria de Kammerer

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP).—Miss Maria de Kammerer, 67, Hungarian-born portrait artist and teacher of portraiture, died of cancer in a New York hospital yesterday.

Miss de Kammerer left Budapest in 1931 to come to the United States. Her formal art education started in 1916 at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Budapest. In 1923, she went to England to execute a series of portraits. Sitters included the marquess of Exeter, Lord Rothschild's family and the duke and duchess of Montrose.

Upendra Acharya

NEW DELHI, July 20 (UPI).—Upendra Acharya, 63, a leading Indian newspaper figure, died yesterday in the Hindu holy city of Benares.

Mr. Acharya was chairman and director of the principal Indian news agency, Press Trust of India, and also was responsible for creating the second Indian news agency, United News of India. He held a key position in the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society for several years.

Howard Kemper Hyde

NEW DEHLI, July 20 (UPI).—Howard Kemper Hyde, 59, resident *management adviser of the World* Bank, fell to his death from a tree in the garden of his residence here.

Mr. Hyde had climbed a eucalyptus tree to cut some branches when he fell 25 feet to his death, his son, Hunter Hyde, told newsmen.

Mr. Hyde, who was born at Almont, N.D., had served in many *U.S. government posts.*

Abdel Hamid Siraj

ROME, July 20 (AP).—Abdel Hamid Siraj, 53, Jordan's ambassador to Italy, died early today after suffering a heart attack.

Mr. Siraj had been Jordan's envoy to Italy since Nov. 24, 1965. Previously, he had been ambassador to West Germany, Lebanon and Morocco.

British Plastic Destroys Itself When Sun Hits

BIRMINGHAM, England, July 20 (AP).—A team of British scientists announced today they had solved a major pollution problem with their discovery of a self-destroying plastic.

Prof. Gerald Scott, of Birmingham University's chemistry department, said the plastic was impregnated with a special dye sensitive to ultraviolet rays.

"It works rather like the action of sunlight on chemical dyes in curtains—they fade first and then gradually crumble," he said, adding that plastic disposable containers could be coated with the dye to turn into dust when discarded.

His team estimates that 250,000 tons of plastic are dumped throughout Britain *every year.* By 1980 Britain's beaches and beauty spots will be spoiled by 1,250,000 tons of the material.

Filipino 'Goons' Halt Lindbergh Party, Back Off

MANILA, July 20 (UPI).—A group of armed men confronted aviator Charles A. Lindbergh and about 20 other persons in his party Saturday while they were en route to a tribal settlement in the southern Philippines, a radio report from the scene said yesterday.

The incident happened in Cotabato Province, 600 miles south of Manila, while the 68-year-old American aviator, two U.S. businessmen and Manuel Elizalde jr., presidential adviser on national minorities, were driving to visit a settlement of Ubo tribesmen.

Carlos Weber, Mr. Elizalde's aide in Manila, who received word of the confrontation in a two-way radio talk with Mr. Elizalde, said shooting almost broke out when Philippine constabulary soldiers escorting the group cocked their guns after the bandits appeared. Mr. Weber reported that the armed men then yielded but he did not know *whether they were taken into custody or not.*

"There is no doubt that the armed men who waylaid Mr. Lindbergh and Mr. Elizalde were goons hired by a local politician to harass Mr. Elizalde because of his work with the tribesmen," Mr. Weber said.

French Writers Make Nobel Bid For Solzhenitsyn

PARIS, July 20 (NYT).—Alexandr Solzhentsyn, the opposition Soviet novelist, has been proposed for the Nobel Prize in literature by an array of French writers.

The proposal was made in a letter sent to the Nobel Prize jury in the Swedish Academy of Stockholm. The list of writers is headed by Francois Mauriac, who received the 1952 Nobel Prize for Literature. Under the Nobel statutes, any former laureate may suggest candidates.

The 50 or so signatories of the letter include four colleagues of Mr. Mauriac in the French Academy, Jacques Chastenet, René Clair, Wladimir d'Ormesson and Pierre-Henri Simon, as well as Raymond Aron, the sociologist, and Paul Flamand of Editions du Seuil, a French publisher of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's work.

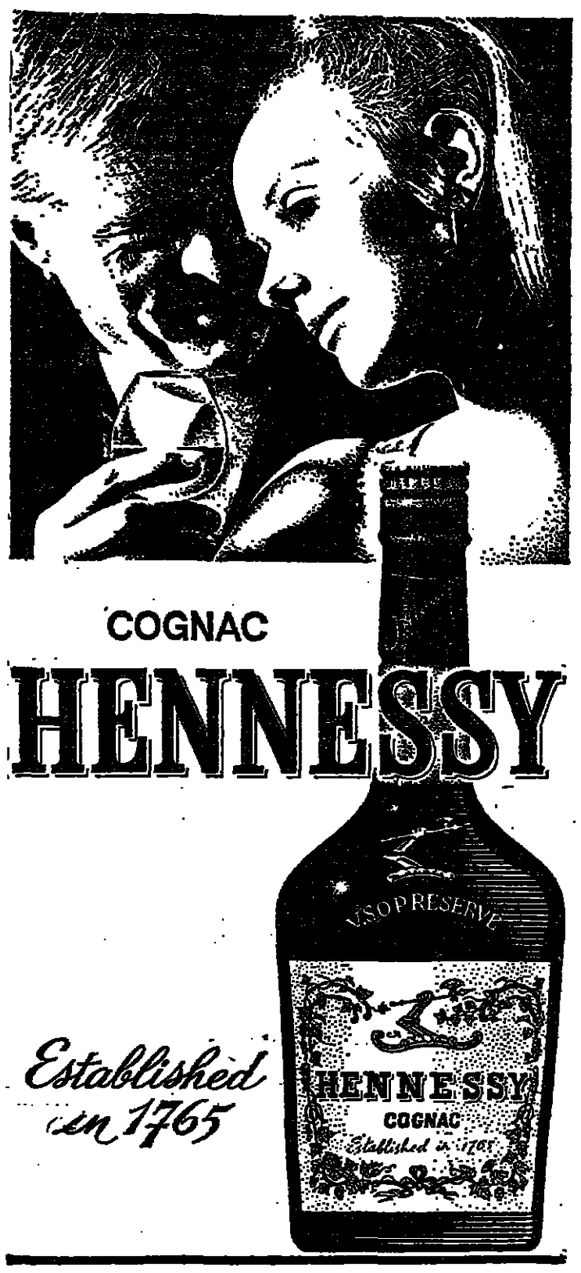
The letter asked that Mr. Solzhenitsyn be awarded the prize for "the entirety of his work," a part of which has been reported heretofore blocked for publication by the Soviet Writer's Union. Mr. Solzhenitsyn has long been an uncompromising critic of Stalinist conditions in the Soviet Union.

Truck Spills Bombs Over Texas Highway

WILDORADO, Texas, July 20 (UPI).—A truck carrying 500-pound bombs to California ran off an interstate highway here yesterday and struck an unoccupied car and spilled 72 bombs on the highway and a railroad track.

The bombs did not carry fuses and did not explode. It took 12 hours to load the bombs onto another truck.

Six hours earlier and 180 miles away, a similar truck carrying 39,000 pounds of the same kind of bombs overturned on the same highway near the Texas-Oklahoma state line. They also did not explode.



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Burning Cruise Liner Fulvia Sinks; Passengers Tell of Their Rescue

Ship Goes Down 10 Hours After Generator Blast

TENERIFE, Canary Islands, July (Reuters).—The 16,922-ton cruise Fulvia sank in the Atlantic still blazing more than 30 after an engine-room ex- n and fire forced the evacua- of all 719 aboard.

Norwegian-owned vessel, ered by an Italian firm for shine cruise, went down de- desperate attempts by two and a Spanish Navy ship to line aboard and haul it to ife.

ial reports said there was one casualty among the 448 agers and 271 crew—an elderly n woman who suffered a us breakdown. Passengers and were transferred from life- to the French liner Ancer- which raced to the scene yes- y, and taken to Tenerife.

sengers testified to the extra- ary smoothness of the rescue ation, with little panic and cheer, though most of the ly Italian passengers were in night clothes.

Kendall, British managing tor of the Canary Islands any which owns the rescue Tamaran, confirmed early re- that the fire was caused by xplosion in one of the engine- generators.

Started in Generator

e fire first started in one of generators. The crew managed use that, but another genera- lared up," he said. The blaze as the Fulvia cruised between Canaries and Madeira.

tain Christopher Fasting, the a's master, and five of his went aboard the Tamaran g to help save the ship, which y sank at 1125 GMT today. captain was expected to come e here tonight.

ganizers of the Fulvia cruise d to fly passengers back to or France, and flew in a rep- tative to manage the exodus. sengers and crew were lodged veral Tenerife hotels. Some ngers, still bewildered by their rience, could not say what their s were. Others left on planes Milan and Genoa.

st of the Fulvia's passengers being airlifted to Italy and 800 GMT tonight more than of them had been flown out rd four charter planes.

neath a huge crystal chandelier ne leading hotel, passengers rled on floors and a marble ase, clutching their meager gings wrapped in bright orange ckets—the same jackets they while huddled in lifeboats ing rescue.

e passengers sat sipping s in a hotel lounge and re- ed their ordeal by fire and

ne had spent up to five hours led in eight lifeboats watching Fulvia blaze from stem to

it some made light of their enture.

have never had so much fun ny life. I have always wanted ride in a lifeboat," said Mrs. Harned, an American passenger. We sat there and talked the e away through the sunrise. It kind of restful in a way."

French passenger. Mrs. Su- e Caross, echoed her: "It ld have been a fine experience e had not lost everything," said.

e drama began when the ia's crew roused the holiday- ers early yesterday morning cept for many young couples were lingering on deck after late Saturday-night dance.

rs. Colette Rotival, of Paris, ribed what happened: "There no panic. Nobody screamed ll. We were all told to go on and forbidden to return to cabins.

was annoyed, because in the tement I thought they were wing my luggage overboard.

Associated Press

SAFE—Passenger from the Fulvia arriving in the Canary Islands. He was among those rescued by a French liner.

Of course they were only preparing lifeboats."

Pierre Gelteng, an engineer from Paris, added: "We had been drilled for emergencies only three days before, though some had joined the ship since then. One blast of the horn and seven whistles and we all knew what to do."

Mrs. Caross continued: "It only took us between 30 and 40 minutes to get into the lifeboats after the alarm. There were 55 of us in each of the nine lifeboats used. Three or four crew sat beside us. We could see a little smoke rising from the side of the ship."

Mrs. Harned took up the story: "The Norwegian crew were marvelous and behaved like perfect gentlemen."

She said all 12 lifeboats could not be lowered, because the ship was listing.

"On the left side of the ship," she said, "we were all hauled back on deck about 3:30. The sea was much choppier on our side. A crew member told me they were not happy about the way the lifeboats were resting on the water."

"We sat in deck chairs, some of us leaned against the passenger rail and looked a little miserably at the sea.

"It was becoming quite windy, and although we were too excited to be sad, we were glad to hear the ship's orchestra play a few notes. They kept on serving us Coca-Cola."

The passengers said the Ancerville appeared on the horizon after dawn and by 9.30 was alongside the stricken Fulvia, which was by now belching clouds of black smoke.

An American girl wearing a mink coat over a chemise was standing in a lifeboat waving and laughing as the French liner approached.

The lifeboats unloaded the passengers onto gangplanks slung over the water as bridges to the rescue ship. Then the passengers remaining on the Fulvia were transferred to the boats.

One of the Ancerville's French officers, Christian Dumas, paid tribute to the rescued passengers. "It was perfect the way all those passengers behaved. They were quiet and tranquil, so we were able to carry out the transfer without any problems."

In Rare Public Appearance

Ezra Pound, 84, Interviewed By Pasolini on Italian TV

ROME, July 20 (AP).—Looking all of his 84 years, American expatriate poet Ezra Pound made a rare appearance on an Italian television show tonight.

His white hair was still bushy and full above a forehead etched with wrinkles. During the interview, Mr. Pound sat almost stock still in a striped armchair and responded to questions by avant-garde Italian poet and movie director Pier Paolo Pasolini.

Thus, the show pitted Mr. Pound—indicted but never tried by the United States for treason because of his broadcasts for Fascist Italy—against Mr. Pasolini, an avowed Marxist.

Mr. Pound argued with Mr. Pasolini when the director praised Mr. Pound's poetry. "Good verses are scarce in my poetry," said the octogenarian, speaking in fluent and grammatically exact Italian.

"I never managed to, managed to . . ."

But Mr. Pasolini broke in, "Let a reader say that you did manage."

From a Depth

Mr. Pound accepted Mr. Pasolini's definition of him as a man who sees the world from a great depth, as if at the bottom of a well.

He then used this metaphor to excuse himself from keeping up with avant-garde literature of today: "I don't feel in a position to see well what's happening on the surface, in the new world of the avant-garde," he said.

In the interview, conducted in Rapallo and in Mr. Pound's home in Venice, the poet was also asked what he thinks of today's youthful anti-war protesters.

"I believe that they have good intentions, but they lack efficacy," he said. And, quoting something he once wrote, he added, "When one's friends hate one another, how can there be peace in the world?"

At another point he said, "Be curious, that is my advice to youth, be curious."

He reminisced about his native Hailey, Idaho, and said he hopes to see it and the mountains near by once more before he dies.

Commentators and literary critics, of whom film clips were shown, praised his poetry. But they took him to task for his Fascist broadcasts during World War II.

Ireland Acts Quickly to Keep Spirits in Pubs Reasonable

DUBLIN, July 20 (AP).—The Irish government headed off a national outcry tonight by demanding immediate cuts in beer and liquor prices.

Paddy Lalor, minister of commerce, announced that unless bars voluntarily put prices back to last week's levels he will issue a decree making cuts compulsory.

He acted after bars in Dublin and some other areas imposed increases bringing the price of a pint of stout, the favorite Irish drink, to 42 cents and a glass of whiskey to 88 cents.

This represented a hike of 7.5 percent, and put the price well above the rate for the same Irish products across the water in Scotland and England.

Pub owners blamed the increases on wage hikes for bartenders, who last month threatened to strike. A bar strike at this time would have been doubly disastrous, because bars are where most people cash their checks since another wage dispute closed all the republic's banks 11 weeks ago.

Floods Cause Emergency in East Europe

Poles and Czechs Are Forced to Evacuate

VIENNA, July 20 (UPI).—Several persons have drowned and thousands have been evacuated in floods that struck Poland and Czechoslovakia over the weekend, official reports said today.

The Prague Radio said, "A few citizens lost their lives" in Cesky Tesin, a town on the Polish border. It gave no details.

Wet weather has plagued Eastern Europe all spring and summer. The southern section—particularly Hungary and Romania—suffered disastrous floods in the late spring. Those floods, for the most part, spared the northern areas.

The Prague broadcast said 2,000 persons have been evacuated along the Hornad River in eastern Slovakia. The Warsaw Radio said that 631 farms had been evacuated in Poland along the Vistula and Odra rivers and that 15,000 persons, including soldiers, were fighting the floods.

Polish newspapers said the Vistula had flooded the city of Krakow after the heaviest rains in 36 years. Water entered Warsaw and inundated factories and other buildings, the radio said.

The floodwaters destroyed the Polish-Czechoslovak frontier bridge at Cesky Tesin, covered railtracks and washed out 33 roads.

Authorities proclaimed a state of emergency in southern Poland today as floodwaters from the Tatra Mountains forced thousands to flee their homes and caused an unspecified number of deaths.

The evening newspaper Express Wieczorny said army helicopters had helped to evacuate 1,900 families in the Krakow area, including 1,700 in the Bochnia and Dabrowa Tarnowska districts.

Five firemen died in the flooded Loza River as they tried to save a bridge at Cueszyn, on the Polish-Czechoslovak border, the paper said, and an 8-year-old boy was swept to his death by the Zawoi River.

Heavy rains over the weekend swelled rivers in the Tatra Mountains, which flooded lowland communities, washing away bridges and severing the rail link between Krakow and the mountain resort of Zakopane.

Alpine rescue teams saved 90 Boy Scouts from their camp in Limanowa, in the Polish Tatras.

In Krakow, the Vistula was reported more than 15 feet above its normal level.

Argentina Buries Slain President

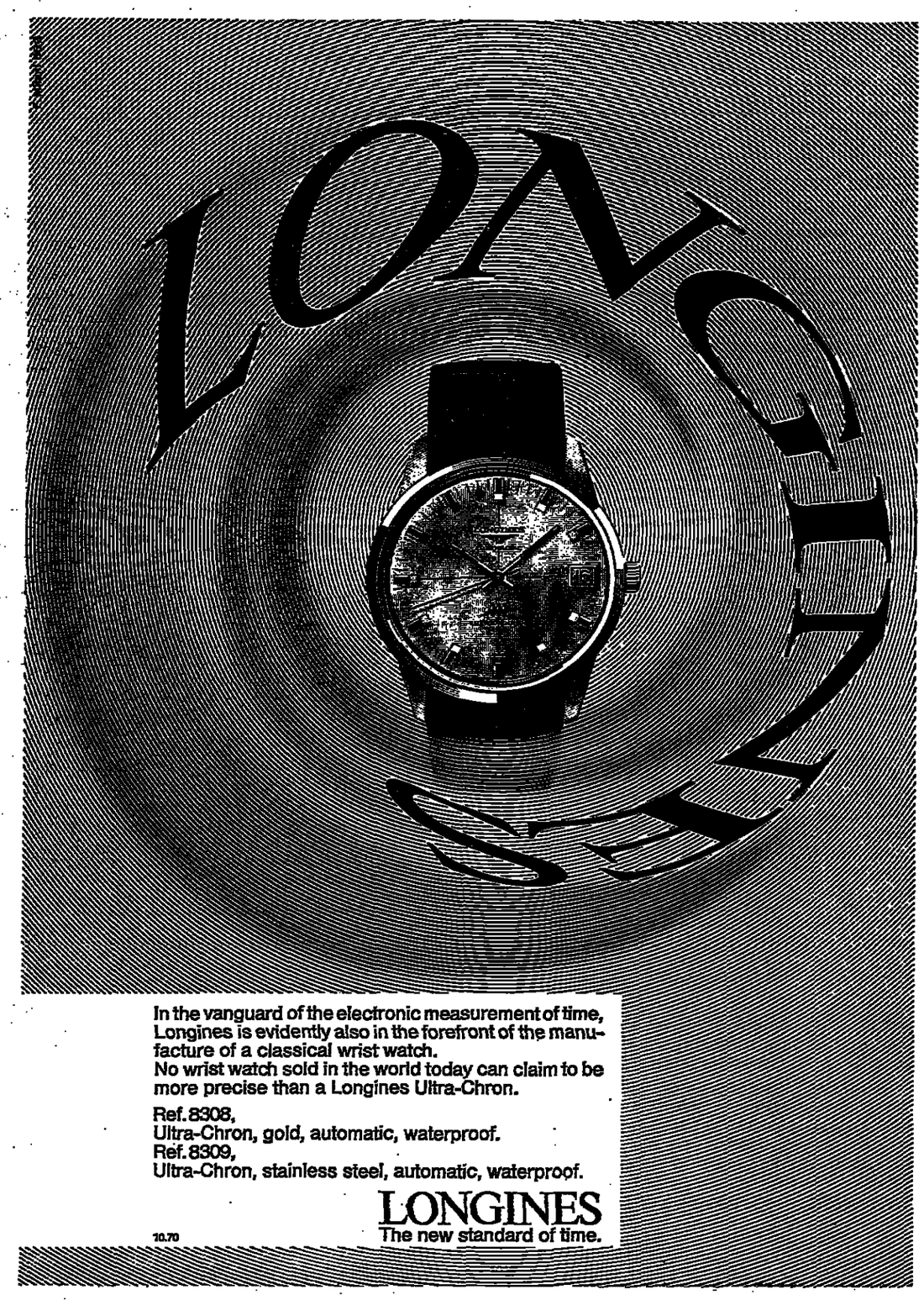
BUENOS AIRES, July 20 (Reuters).—Thousands attended the funeral of murdered former President Pedro Eugenio Aramburu when he was buried with full military honors Saturday.

Mr. Aramburu's body was recovered Thursday from a makeshift grave where his killers buried him almost seven weeks ago.

Three speakers, including army commander-in-chief Gen. Alejandro Lanusse, praised the 65-year-old former president and condemned his kidnapping and murder as large crowds listened in heavy rain outside the cemetery. Earlier police had difficulty controlling the crowds trying to enter the cemetery. Isolated cries for "Vengeance!" were heard.

India Plans Rocket

NEW DELHI, July 20 (Reuters).—India hopes to launch her first satellite—football-sized and weighing 66 pounds—in three and a half years, according to Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, secretary of the Atomic Energy Department.



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Herald Tribune
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Page 6— Tuesday, July 21, 1970 * *

Toward a Black Coalition

It is far from certain that Mr. Whitney Young will be able to create, in the near future, the black coalition he urges. But it is quite clear that such a grouping should be formed, in the best interests of the blacks and of the whole country.

The initial surge of unity and emotion evoked by Martin Luther King jr. was a wholesome thing, and it was effective in bringing about not only legal change, but significant changes of attitude among both blacks and whites. But that surge could not continue; even before Dr. King's tragic murder, divisions were appearing on both sides of the color line, and by now the range of organizations that Mr. Young characterized as "from the Black Panthers right up to the black Baptists," has as many different approaches to the problem of race as can well be conceived. Moreover, these differences are intensified by a bitterness that is hardly less marked than the bitterness between radical blacks and rabid whites.

To be sure, the whites are equally divided. But these divisions, although (as Mr. Young pointed out in his analysis of the Nixon administration) they exist on all levels of government and of white society, do have to be resolved at some points by the mere need for administering a nation. In other words, the whites have either to focus their points of view in political parties and candidates, or reconcile their differences. They have centers around which racial attitudes can take practical shape. For the most part, the blacks do not.

Here and there, especially on the municipal plane, blacks have coalesced to elect their own to political office, or to seek to influence the white parties. This trend is growing, and it is hopeful. But in the meanwhile, far too much black energy is diverted into confrontation on a local scale, with all the increase in the use of "raw naked power" that implies.

There are, as Mr. Young pointed out, good reasons why blacks should mistrust the political institutions that ignored their plight for so long. But there are even better reasons why this mistrust should not bar the blacks from using those institutions, now that better laws, and better climate and a sense of black strength make it possible to do so.

As Mr. Young so truly said, "the two Americas—black and white—need each other." That need can be met by negotiation, as between equals, so long as each side recognizes both the need and the equality of status. Whether the result will be in the form of an indigenous Marshall Plan, as Mr. Young proposes, or take some other form, it can only be truly effective if the blacks decide to work together for national goals, within the national community. "Racism" has become double-edged: only by ending the polarization of mutual hatred and the mutual use of force can the edges be dulled and the benefits that the white majority in America enjoy be extended to all its minorities.

Mr. Nixon's Challenge

No doubt the administration's renewed adamancy against any congressional restriction on American operations in Cambodia is largely political. Although nobody has ever expected the House to share the Senate's views on Cambodia and the war powers, the President presumably figures he can claim a victory in the opposition of the House to the Cooper-Church admendment (now in conference as part of the foreign military sales bill) and wants to make the most of it. In the process, however, his spokesmen are asserting a principle to which Congress cannot agree without abandoning its right to control American military commitments abroad.

Before passing the Cooper-Church amendment, the Senate modified it so that it could not be construed as an encroachment upon any legitimate power of the commander-in-chief. Even Sen. Dole, an administration spokesman in these matters, concluded that it would not impose any restraint upon the President. Yet the administration is going all out against the amendment on the ground that its restrictions against further invasion of Cambodia and support for the Cambodian government "appear to affect the President's exercise of his lawful responsibilities as commander-in-chief of the armed forces."

This comes close to saying that any limitation which Congress may fix on military operations in an area where fighting has been going on is unconstitutional. But there is nothing in the Constitution which even remotely suggests that Congress must provide funds for any operation which the commander-in-chief may deem to be necessary or desirable. Congress has complete control over the national purse, subject, of course, to the presidential veto. It could, if it wished, forbid the expenditure of any military funds in Southeast Asia.

The principle is vital because of its intimate relationship to congressional curtailment of future presidential wars. We have previously noted that the work of Sens. Cooper and Church was largely done when their amendment was approved by the Senate as a warning to the President against repetition of the Cambodian incident. That warning will stand whether or not the amendment is written into the law by House concurrence. But already the issue of curbing military operations through the power of the purse is again before the Senate, and many similar uses of congressional authority may be expected in the months ahead.

This time the Senate Armed Services Committee, with even the hard liners concurring, has modified the language of the $19.2-billion military procurement bill so as to forbid spending for military operations in support of the Cambodian government. Funds could be used, under this limitation, to finance South Vietnamese raids against the sanctuaries in Cambodia on the theory that they are related to the war in Vietnam, but they could not be used to prop up or support the Lon Nol government. Will the State Department protest it too, as an encroachment upon the constitutional powers of the commander-in-chief? It is hinted that the administration may let the military sales bill die rather than swallow the Cooper-Church amendment, but it could scarcely apply that technique to the bill authorizing the procurement of weapons for our own forces.

There is probably no more important issue before Congress than the establishment of its right to limit our military spending and commitments abroad. In one way or another Congress must reassert its right to curb presidential wars. And there is not likely to be a more appropriate occasion than that now at hand in Cambodia.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Royal Visit

There is nothing like the British royalty for getting the American establishment excited. The White House guards with their Ruritanian hats, now happily doffed, are nothing to all the fumbling protocol and formal informality that encrusts this royal visit. Come back, Paul Revere. Where has all that republicanism gone to? Now comes the fuss over poor Princess Anne, who cannot frown without being told she ought to smile. Why don't the columnists put themselves in her shoes for a minute (if that isn't an intrusion on the royal privacy?). If they were 19 and had just heard the President say "We want you to get to know our Congress and our monuments," wouldn't they frown? With the average age of Congress well into the fifties, Princess Anne might well not have known whether he was talking of two separate things or one and the same. In either case, the prospect could be less than appealing. Yes, come back Paul Revere. And bring that horse. Anne would much rather be riding in those Maryland hills. Who blames her?

—From the Guardian (London).

The Middle East

The Soviet-Egyptian communiqué issued last Friday at the end of President Nasser's three-week visit to Moscow is capable of a variety of semantic interpretations. For anything like an authoritative exposition on Cairo's side, the world will probably have to await President Nasser's speech on Thursday, by when he may also be ready to give his response to the U.S. peace initiative launched last month. . .

The Moscow agreement records a "similarity" rather than an "identity" of views and must have left some differences unresolved, indicating that the Russians may still be attempting to shift in some way their client's stance.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 21 1895

PARIS—For political or financial reasons or possibly because they are well grounded, alarming rumors, mostly originating in Germany, have been in circulation for some days past. The question of Morocco has given rise to a certain degree of coolness between Paris and Berlin and the murder of Mr. Stambulov will furnish fresh ground for more alarming reports. It is a pity, for each nation has too much to do at home to trouble much about what is going on elsewhere.

Fifty Years Ago

July 21, 1920

NEW YORK—Senator Harding, the Republican Presidential nominee, today delivered his second broadside within twenty four hours against President Wilson's foreign commitments, in a statement in which he declares that the Republican conception of what should have been done at Versailles, has been vindicated by the President's adviser, Col. House. He said, "it would have been the obvious thing to have a peace treaty before having a League of Nations."

'May I Cut In?'

Preventive Detention: No Sale

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—Rarely if ever does a member of Congress or any other politician have to face a clear-cut choice between going down in flames for virtue or going to bed with the devil. Few choices are ever that simple for anyone, and one of the classic examples of recent times is the District of Columbia crime bill now before the Senate.

Not, of course, that anyone elsewhere in the nation cares what happens to the 800,000 voteless, helpless, hapless, residents of the District; the nation's history is replete with instances of the callous indifference of the rest of the country to the plight of those who live in its capital—a large majority of whom are black. The D.C. crime bill is nevertheless important as a sort of blueprint—a dress rehearsal or a pilot program for what the jingoes of law enforcement hope to do to the rest of the nation.

What they hope to do is chilling—preventive *detention* of those who *might* commit a crime if released on bail; "no-knock" searches and seizures; expanded police wiretapping; a lowering from eighteen to sixteen of the age at which juveniles must be tried as adults; stiff mandatory sentencing provisions. Any way you look at it, these sections make the D.C. crime bill punitive and raise grave constitutional and libertarian questions.

On the other hand, this massive document—about 400 pages long, leading Senator Edward Kennedy to say that the courts would be "clogged for years unraveling the bill's mysteries and undoing its mischief"—does provide a desperately needed court reform for the District, as well as a public defender system.

The Linkage

The trouble is that the House is attempting to force the acceptance of such measures as preventive detention by coupling them to the generally approved court reform; and Senator Joseph Tydings of Maryland, the bill's Senate sponsor, has warned his colleagues that those who are under the "dangerous illusion" that the House will agree to a simple court-reform measure are "only kidding themselves."

No doubt they are: but senators can play that game, too. If the House will not accept a court-reform bill devoid of preventive detention and other evils, the Senate has the power to let the whole D.C. crime bill die a well-deserved death. That would be preferable to passing it as it is.

The case of preventive detention alone is enough to justify this contention. If a suspension of the presumption of innocence is allowed to imbed itself in the processes of law enforcement in the District, we are going to be stuck with this dubious doctrine for years to come—because, as Senator Charles Goodell pointed out, "This legislation may well be setting a precedent for the rest of the country." That is precisely what it is doing and the best reason why it ought to be opposed.

In the first place, preventive detention is class legislation, particularly in the District, where its burden will fall with precision on the black people. As the foremost victims of a discriminatory social system the blacks provide the heft of the street criminals who are most likely to be jailed "preventively."

In the second place, no judge can determine accurately, even in the adversary hearings set up by the D.C. crime bill, who may go out and commit a crime, and who may not. In one limited survey conducted here, of 2,776 persons who came before Federal District Court, 207 or 7.5 percent were charged with committing a new crime while on bail; but only 124 or 4.5 percent were charged with a crime of actual or potential violence. By what means could these 207 or 124 persons have been certainly identified in advance?

In the third place, the courts are already so overcrowded that trials are delayed for years, which is the basic cause of the high rate of recidivism here and elsewhere; and the D.C. crime bill would overburden courts further with the hearings necessary to impose preventive detention.

In the fourth place, prisons and correctional institutions are physically too jammed to accommodate easily the preventively detained; and so, far from reducing crime, further incarceration of defendants in these squalid institutions, with their inadequate rehabilitation programs and their populations of hardened criminals, homosexual aggressors, and mentally deficient persons, makes new criminals rather than correcting old ones.

In the fifth place, those preventively detained in prison, all of whom will already have been charged with one crime, will be materially damaged in the preparation of a defense against that charge; and in the sixth place, they will thus become pushovers for "plea bargaining"—an arrangement in which defendants plead guilty in return for a shorter prison term. Such bargaining circumvents rather than insures due process, and justice itself.

In the seventh place—although one hesitates to mention it in the current climate of fear and hysteria—preventive detention in all too many cases will wrongfully deny liberty to innocent persons. That fact alone should cause the Senate to tell the House that if preventive detention is the price of a D.C. court reform, it's no sale.

Nixon's War on Drugs

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON. — President Nixon's backstage but thus far unsuccessful diplomatic effort to reduce the flow of heroin into the United States is so deadly serious that he has written a personal confidential letter to another head of state: President Georges Pompidou of France.

Mr. Nixon's letter to the French president appealed for a crackdown on heroin processing plants in Marseilles (illegal in France). Mr. Pompidou sent back a quick and sympathetic reply, but that scarcely helped the situation dramatically.

The sad fact is that the French police have not yet made deep penetration of the underground network of small heroin factories. These sub rosa plants are still turning raw opium and morphine into finished heroin for smuggling into the United States.

The President's quiet diplomatic offensive to reduce the flow of heroin into the United States has been no more successful with the Turkish government, despite persistent appeals for a drastic cutback in the number of provinces legally able to grow the poppy. The source of heroin is a sticky substance in the poppy pod, which hardens into raw opium—the base of all opium-family hard drugs.

In his call for help to the Turks, Mr. Nixon has pointedly recalled the major U.S. program of aid to Turkey in the days of the Greek-Turkish aid program, when Soviet pressure threatened to topple the Turkish government. The U.S. drug crisis, Mr. Nixon has said, is scarcely less dangerous to this country's future.

Despite this dramatic appeal the Turks flatly refused to ban all poppy-planting. The most they conceded to the United States in a June 30 government decree is a reduction from nine to seven in the number of provinces that can legally plant the poppy.

Even that reduction could be misleading. While reducing the overall acreage, the government put no restrictions on planting within the approved seven provinces.

A footnote: Both the French and German interior ministers started personal negotiations with Attorney General John Mitchell in the past few days in an effort to coordinate better international controls over illicit drug traffic.

* * *

Elliot Richardson

Elliot Richardson, the new Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), tipped off his personal style recently by paying a private visit to a key Capitol Hill staffer critical of President Nixon's welfare reform bill.

Richardson's predecessor at HEW, Robert Finch, had kept arm's-length from lobbying activities. But Richardson did not hesitate to visit Thomas Vail, chief counsel of the Senate Finance Committee, where the welfare reform has been bottled up.

Some protocol-conscious bureaucrats at HEW felt that a cabinet member would demean himself by lobbying a lowly congressional staffer. What they overlook is the fact that Vail influences both Democratic and Republican members of the Finance Committee and has been the source of much senatorial criticism of the program.

Letters

Dinner Diplomacy

C. L. Sulzberger in "Peacemaking a la Russe" (June 26) refers to the part a small dinner party in Paris in Dec. 1950 played in the Korean war truce.

The UN resolution to send troops to South Korea after its invasion by the North Koreans explicitly called for the unification of the country. When the Communists were literally on the ropes Soviet UN man Jakob Malik stood up to substitute "settlement" for the military victory General MacArthur held essential.

The Communist play of accepting half a pie in negotiation while simultaneously working to subvert the other half is standard. Witness East and West Germany, North and South Korea, North and South Vietnam. What is disappointing is the cherished illusion that *informal* "dinner party" participation in an international con game should be confused with diplomacy.

JORGE ROTWEIN
Torremolinos, Spain.

Pierage?

Perhaps there'd be fewer strikes if the British dockworkers had a representative in Parliament. Is there a docker in the House?

AL HIX.
London.

The Russians Appear In Egypt to Stay

By William Tuohy

CAIRO.—Soviet influence in Egypt today is at an all-time high.

And the Soviet Union has become a major foreign power, if not the dominant one in the Middle East.

This is the considered judgment of Western diplomats and leading Egyptian commentators in Cairo.

Given this view, the statements emanating from the White House concerning the U.S. desire to "expel" the Soviets from Egypt have been greeted here with wonder and some apprehension.

"Is the Nixon administration just waking up to the fact that the Soviet Union is a power in the Middle East?" asked one Egyptian intellectual. "The Russians are here to stay and we welcome them."

"President Nixon seems to be trying to raise fears about a U.S.-Soviet confrontation here," said a Russian official. "Doesn't he realize that our commitment to Egyptian defense is every bit as firm as the American commitment to Israel's security?"

What has disconcerted many observers here—and in other Middle East capitals—is the U.S. administration's seemingly fresh discovery that the Soviets had moved into the Eastern Mediterranean—and the U.S. reaction as enunciated by Nixon and his foreign policy adviser, Henry A. Kissinger.

It was Nixon who used the phrase "the Russians seem to have an interest in moving into the Mediterranean," and Kissinger who said that the United States might be forced to "expel" the Soviets from Egypt.

Cuba Analogy

This was linked with suggestions that the installation of Russian air defense missiles in Egypt was analogous to the Soviets' placing offensive missiles in Cuba in 1962—with the implication that the United States must act accordingly.

"Kicking the Russians out of Egypt is just wishful thinking by the Americans," commented one senior Western diplomat here. "The Russians will remain in Egypt for a long time to come."

And an Egyptian official added: "How do you expel the Russians except by war? With the Russian presence here we can fight back against Israeli air raids. Without the Russians, where would we be now? We had a knife at our throats, and now the knife is taken away. Because of this, the Russians will remain friends of the Egyptians. The West must understand that the Russians are here to stay."

The Russians have had a covetous eye on the Middle East since czarist days, and they made their first major inroad into the area in 1955 when they completed a $250 million arms sale to the Egyptians.

The next year, 1956, Moscow followed this up with an arms supply agreement with Syria.

The Aswan Dam

That same year, the sudden U.S. withdrawal of the offer for aid to the Aswan high dam launched a series of events that led to nationalization of the Suez Canal and the disastrous Israeli - British-French invasion of Egypt. Russia stepped into the vacuum left by the Western powers with financing for the dam.

In 1958, the overthrow of King Feisal and Nuri-as-Said in Iraq wiped out Western influence there and the Soviets began supplying arms to that nation on the eastern flank of the Arab world.

In 1958, too, the American intervention in Lebanon cost the U.S. much prestige in the rest of the Arab world, further opening the door for the Russians.

In recent years, the Soviets have strengthened their hand with the coming to power of "revolutionary" regimes in Algeria, Libya, the Sudan, and Yemen.

Meanwhile, the American friends in the area—Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait—are increasingly labeled "reactionary" and are under fire for maintaining relations with the United States, the nation that has guaranteed the security of the arch-enemy Israel.

Ironically, two oil-producing countries where the United States still has influence, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, are among the chief financiers of the Palestinian guerrillas—a movement dedicated to destroying the state of Israel.

By any objective standards—as many commentators have been at pains to point out—American influence among the Arab Middle East nations has long been declining as the Soviet power has been rising.

While Washington may view the introduction of SAM-2 and SAM-3 missiles into Egypt as a move toward upsetting the balance of power in the Middle East, it is seen in a wholly different light in the Arab capitals.

From the Egyptian standpoint the Russians have every right to supply "defensive" and-aircraft weapons to Egypt to fend off the deep penetration raids by Israeli planes, which roamed at will over the delta heartland early this year.

The Egyptians view the Israelis as the aggressors who have occupied the Egyptian Sinai desert by force for the past three years in defiance, Cairo says, of the United Nations Security Council resolution calling for withdrawal from occupied territories.

Thus, the current U.S. argument that Soviet military presence in Egypt dangerously tilts the balance of power not only between Israel and the Arabs but between the East and West gets short shrift here.

Nixon's dilemma, as seen here, is that countering Russian air defense systems with more sales of Phantoms to Israel will simply strengthen further the Soviet position as protector of the Arab world.

And in so doing, Nixon runs the risk of alienating those Arab countries, considered moderate, with whom the United States also has ties in this part of the world.

If there is a bright spot in all this, in the view of Western diplomats here, the Soviets may have attained all their major military goals and wish to reduce the tension.

"A year ago," observed one senior diplomat, "the Russians may have had a vested interest in keeping the conflict going. But now they seem to realize that controlled tension is something that you really cannot manage in this part of the world.

"The Russians could now use peace: to reduce the danger of unwanted confrontation with the Americans; to relieve themselves of the burden of supplying arms to Egypt; and to open up the Suez Canal and extend their lines of communication to Aden, East Africa, and the Indian Ocean."

It is generally believed here that Nasser still wants the military backing by the Soviets to support a crossing of the Suez Canal by the Egyptian Army, but that the Russians have resisted providing him with the wherewithal.

The Soviet-supplied amphibious craft mentioned by Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Joseph Sisco, for instance, are reported here to be merely small commando-type craft carrying a half-dozen men rather than large craft that could ferry tanks or artillery across the canal.

As one Soviet official critic sums up the Russian position in Egypt: "We are not the villains here that you Americans and the Israelis make us out to be. Our policy is to help defend Egypt from Israeli air attack, and to try to work out a political settlement by which Egypt can regain its occupied territory back. We do not consider such objectives grounds for confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States."

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex 28.950 Herald. Paris: Cables: Herald. Paris.

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Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

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هكذا من الأصل

shion in Paris

Feraud: A Whirl Of a Show

y Eugenia Sheppard

JS, July 20.—To be or not be with it is the question days. Louis Feraud is nly with it in the fashion ion he launched at the Museum of Modern Art at noon.

aud, in an open white and many necklaces, may ng at heart, as the saying but it helped to have a ed team of kids, still in 20s, at work in the sample The brilliant prints that d down the runway, st a background of the m's tall white walls and ngs are designed by a gian boy and a 20-year-Welsh girl.

Norwegian prefers to re- anonymous. He has each of his dresses Per a gag title that means host. Spook hand-painted the originals himself, on the wool and organza s, but for the reproduc- the designs, some of them lete abstracts and others Léger, are being turned prints on the same fabrics rench and German manu- rers.

Body-Fitting Sheaths

oline Field, just out of e in Wales, is responsible he 20 full-length, body- g sheaths that came on in full force to close the Caroline's special thing awing the cut of the dress into the print along with un, moon, stars in all the elous colors. The tops of heaths look like jumpers, leros with shirts, and with- ll that bother of cutting sewing.

aud's prints are tied up the amusing little beach his son-in-law, Sun Hill, lling. One of the buggies parked on the museum painted by Per Spook in ns and colors to go with clothes.

Associated Press.

At left: Louis Feraud's maxi in silk jersey. At right: Philippe Venet's coat.

Fantasy is the number one ingredient in the whole business of being with it, but there are as many brands of fantasy as there are nations. In Italy fantasy sometimes turns tawdry. English designers are most adept at the genuine wispy, ethereal kind but Louis Feraud's collection is full of good, solid French fantasy that ought to pay off with all kinds of young and young in heart customers.

None of Louis Feraud's fashions is dedicated to making a girl look earthbound and worthwhile. Why be prosaic, when with just a little more effort you can look like a Creole beauty in a many-colored apron and turban or a guard at Buckingham Palace.

Some of the other looks are Victorian with a dog collar and jet embroidery; Indian with fringe and Toulouse-Lautrec in a big, frowzy hat.

The whole show was a whirl of long hems, long hair, big sleeves, big skirts and lots of purple. It's by all odds Feraud's most important collection since he came on the scene as one of Bardot's designers. No wonder the museum's director was back stage congratulating him after the show, or that Iris Clert had her mobile trunk-art gallery with the see-through sides parked just outside.

* * *

Philippe Venet, famous for a clean cut, classic look, uses fabrics in the most lavish, voluptuous way this season. He gets A for effort in the race to be individual but his batwing sleeves, wider shoulders and mid-calf to ankle-length pleated skirts tend to overload any woman who isn't six feet tall.

Sleeves start at the hem on cape coats, made of Venet's favorite cashmere and soft broadcloth. A wide leather belt is slotted through and appears both front and back with a buckle decorated in a pair of gold swats. Heads are enclosed tight in hoods and boots cover legs up to the mid-calf hems.

If I don't say more about lengths, it's because the battle is all over and they're all down there. It's the sleeves and shoulders that top designers like Venet are now tampering with and that make the news this season. Venet's big sleeves, sometimes flaring like a kimono's, go all through the collection.

For daytime, Venet has invented what he calls the trouser-skirt. It's the offspring of Bermuda shorts and culottes and looks like both its mother and father. Whether it passes the ladies' room test, remains to be seen.

In both suits and dresses the trouser skirt has a short, belted top with the wide, wide shoulders and big sleeves. If the amount of fabric does it, the clothes are very feminine.

Venet shows fewer clear colors this season. He prefers the muted shades for his printed wool coats and crepe dresses.

Many of the dresses are pleated crepes with slightly dropped shoulders and then flowing pleated sleeves.

For evening capes and coats are made of chenille velvet over jeweled velvet dresses. The bride wears his two favorite looks combined—a cape with pleats.

* * *

At Molyneux the show opened with a normal tweed suit. It had a jacket, pullover and just-above-mid-calf skirt and was worn with nude nylons and black pumps. The sight came as a great shock at the end of the first day of the Paris collections.

Music in Italy

A Cross-Pollination With America

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy, July 20.—Just after 6 in the afternoon, when the sun was still bright in the Campo, Siena's beautiful shell-shaped square, the musicians began picking their way among the playing children, the romping dogs and the pigeons. The concert was to begin at 7: "An Hour of Italian Music," the posters all over the city announced, open to the public, free. Soon, the public began to appear, joining the white-jacketed players in the procession across the square toward the charming Teatro dei Rinnuovati housed inside the historic Palazzo Pubblico.

The orchestra belonged to the North Carolina School of Arts, now holding its fourth summer session in Siena, in collaboration with the local Academia Chigiana, Italy's most distinguished musical summer school. The 80-some members of the orchestra (average age, at a guess, about 19) come, for the most part, from the North Carolina School, joined for this Siena course by some other students from Julliard, Eastman, Curtis and similar conservatories.

The word "free," in Italy, is not necessarily synonymous with "full house"; but the Rinnuovati was packed. A very mixed audience: soldiers from the local garrison, a couple of women with babies in their arms and children clinging to each hand, a number of other students from the Chigiana, and some of the Academia's distinguished professors (the famous flautist Severino Gazzelloni was in one box). Surprisingly, it was also a very attentive and enthusiastic audience.

Modern Work

The program ended with a work by Luigi Dallapiccola, a modern and not easy work; everyone in the theater remained in his seat and—an almost incredible achievement in Italy—there was silence during the performance.

For that matter, it was a very good performance. American students have made an impressive showing recently. At the Spoleto Festival, the Julliard Orchestra was highly and rightly praised. And now the North Carolina group showed a similar musicality and polish. Conductor Piero Bellugi, who has worked with this organization also in past years, chose works intended to show off the various parts of the orchestra (and, at the same time, to please and interest the audience): the brass in Giovanni Gabrieli's "Tre Canzoni," the strings in a Vivaldi concerto, a small group of soloists (including a remarkable girl on the double-bass), and the whole ensemble in a rousing, elegant reading of Rossini's "Gazza Ladra" overture. The soprano in Dallapiccola's "Tre Laudi" was Nelsie Walker, whose light, high, true voice was heard to good effect.

The concert was good and enjoyable, but, more importantly, it was significant; the musical cross-pollination between Italy and the United States continues to be productive. The orchestra's playing and the audience's reaction proved this and gave promise for the future.

Music in London

Promenade Concert Season

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—The 57th anniversary season of the Henry Wood promenade concerts in the Royal Albert Hall got under way Friday evening in a manner appropriate to the character these summer concerts have assumed under the aegis of the British Broadcasting Corp.

No Bach, Beethoven, Brahms or even Bartok. We had, instead, the British premiere of Olivier Messiaen's "The Transfiguration of Our Lord Jesus Christ," all two hours of it, with the BBC orchestra and chorus; Maurice Gendron, cello; Yvonne Loriod, piano, and a trio of French percussionists under the direction of Serge Baudo, who had conducted the world premiere in Lisbon last year.

An adventurous season lies ahead, with concerts every night through Sept. 12, engaging 15 orchestras, 40 conductors and a numerous array of soloists. Among the outstanding events scheduled for July are "Tristan and Isolde," Act III (July 21); Elgar's "The Dream of Gerontius" (July 22); a program featuring music of Charles Ives (July 23), and a performance of Mozart's early operas, "The Impresario" and "Saide" (July 29).

In August come "Messiah" (Aug. 2); Schoenberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" and Mahler's Fifth Symphony (Aug. 5); Bruckner's Seventh Symphony (Aug. 6); the Glyndebourne Opera production of Tchaikovsky's "Eugen Onegin" (Aug. 11); a Gilbert and Sullivan evening (Aug. 22) and Beethoven's "Fidelio" in the original version (Aug. 24).

The September programs are headed by Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" (Sept. 1) and the Covent Garden production of "Das Rheingold" (Sept. 6).

To open the season with Messiaen's enormous work was a curious decision, hardly conducive to the festive atmosphere associated with prom openings. It had a depressing effect upon attendance, and also upon some of those who attended. There were quiet defections throughout the evening.

Messiaen is both a 20th-century master and a 20th-century mystic. More than the music of any other contemporary composer, his represents and celebrates a state of mind, at once visionary and contemplative. A prerequisite for the listener's participation is that he enter into and share that state of mind. Failing that, well, even so admirable a performance does seem to go on and on.

ıshion in Madrid

Spanish Industry Enrolls ın Adviser From America

By Hebe Dorsey

.DRID, July 20.—The best thing that's happened to ish fashions is that the nment-run Comisión de la has just enrolled Russel enter, retired vice-president Magnin, as adviser to the ish fashion industry.

ith a 45-year career behind Mr. Carpenter is well- wn for his fashion flair and nusiasm and was long in rge of the store's European ing. So he knows the Euro- n market inside out. He's eloped many talents, includ- Italian Mirsa's knitwear, hich we built from nothing. started with a $500 sample ection in 1951 and built it to a $1 million business. In in, we developed Pertegaz, h whom we do a big busi- s now. I'm really a frustrat- teacher." Mr. Carpenter said. hile I have never designed elf, I have helped many gners improve their lines, e them more salable."

Mr. Carpenter was happily ding himself a house on the ta del Sol and had no intention of ever working in fashions again. "But my dear friend Aline de Quintanilla was determined to get me. She's very persuasive and, of course, I was also flattered. Besides, since I've decided to live in Spain the rest of my life, it's nice to do something for the country I've adopted."

The Condesa di Quintanilla y Romanones is another strong card in the Spanish fashion scheme. Born Aline Griffith and from New York, she married into Spanish nobility 20 years ago.

Understanding

So she has a thorough understanding of both the Spanish and American scenes. A beautiful, vibrant personality, she's on the international best-dressed list, runs elegant homes from Madrid and Marbella and has been asked to help Mr. Carpenter with the Spanish fashion problem. Both she and Mr. Carpenter were busy this season looking the situation over to see what could be done.

To understand the Spanish market, one should realize that Spanish couture hasn't been internationally known for very long—only ten years. Outside of Pertegaz, the other so-called high fashion designers are really high-class dressmakers dealing exclusively with a rich, private clientele in Madrid and Barcelona. Three years ago, the Spanish government, seeing the Italian success, decided to get into the act. It's been pouring an estimated $1 million a year to help promote a Spanish fashion image that would, eventually, result in big business.

ADVISING SPAIN—Designer Mir, left, talks to the condesa and Russel Carpenter.

Pertegaz dress

Berhanyer ensemble

Mitzou's leather

The situation now is the following: There are three stars in Spanish couture, Pertegaz, Elio Berhanyer and, in leather wear, Mitsou. The others suffer from a strong case of provincialism but the Spanish market, somehow, has great potentials. Its strongest asset is that its prices are highly competitive with France and Italy. In the lower-bracket ready-to-wear, Spain can produce clothes at half the price of Italy and two thirds cheaper in the higher bracket. When you're talking in volumes, that means something.

Spain also has a wealth of untapped talent in accessories and annexed fashion industries which could easily be pushed ahead, given a stronger fashion lead. The job of Mr. Carpenter and the condesa will be to pull the whole picture together and do thorough editing so that Spanish fashions offer a coherent, organized front to foreign buyers.

Collections

Last weekend, some 13 houses showed their collections and the overall message was midi skirts and gaucho pants.

The Spanish fashions started with a pot-pourri of leather wear (a Spanish forte) by Antelux, Ibanez and Peleteria Belga. They were followed by Carmen Mir, Santa Eulalia, Pedro Rovira, Villahierro, Elio Berhanyer, Herrera y Ollero, Lino, Marbel Jr., Pedro Rodriguez and Pertegaz.

Berhanyer, often referred to as the Courrèges of Spain, showed he knew how to make midi-skirts look young. His had a raised bustline, a gathered back and they flared gently at the hem. All his jackets were cropped at the waist and he further broke the silhouette with two-color combinations. Herrera y Ollero, who does a big business with Sevilla *feria* costumes (he did Jackie Onassis's) showed a his-and-hers collection. Lino, an accomplished tailor who dresses many ambassadors' wives in Madrid, had a good idea with knit-trimmed wool coats which he unfortunately didn't push strongly enough. He could also be encouraged to develop his line of lavishly embroidered evening dresses, which both Paris and Rome have dropped because of labor costs, and for which there is still a demand in the world.

Leather Wear

Mitsou and her leather wear was in a class apart. The daughter of a Schiaparelli milliner, she has that unmistakable French *je-ne-sais-quoi*.

Her young, snappy, buttery suede suits came in three parts: gaucho pants, a long sleeveless vest over a turtleneck sweater, the whole thing topped by a long-sleeved bolero.

Pertegaz had a beautifully designed, thought out and accessorized collection perfect to its last detail. His coats, for which he is famous, had full gathered skirts and fringed shawls or little capes attached to the shoulders. It was not an adventurous collection, but given the confused way fashion had been going lately, it may be just as well.

Dining Out in Paris

Left Bank Restaurant Takes Pride in Burgundy Origin

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, July 20.—St. Germain des Prés, one of the most popular tourist neighborhoods of Paris, is heavily nuggeted with restaurants, many of them bad. However, at Le Tiburce, the cooking is simple and healthy, the atmosphere calm and dignified, and the prices sweetly reasonable for such high quality.

Louis Lavigne hails from Burgundy and his small, well-controlled menu shows pride in his native region. This isn't hard since Burgundy is one of the great gastronomic provinces of France anyway. It is hard to choose between the two featured dishes for the opening course. If you are two people, the best way out of the dilemma is to share half and half.

Poached Eggs

The œufs en meurette, typical of Burgundy, in the last few years has been promoted to star billing by quite a few deluxe Paris bistros. I have never tasted them better than when done by Le Tiburce. Essentially they are poached eggs on toast garnished with lardons and napped with a red wine sauce. But what a sauce! The red wine is a Beaujolais. Into the simmering wine go onions, shallots, garlic, carrots and butter.

The second dazzler is a *crêpe aux fruits de mer*. The pancake is thin and crisp. At the last minute, in goes the filling of mussels, shrimps and chunks of two firm-fleshed fish, *lotte* and *congre*. The sauce is put together at the last moment, also, being given an addition of heavy fresh cream and beaten egg yolk.

There are five dishes on the menu made with red wine sauces: *bœuf bourguignon, coq au vin*, matelote of eel, and *entrecote marchand de vin*, as well as the above-mentioned poached eggs. Except for the fact Beaujolais is used in all of them, each is a completely different preparation. This kind of painstaking honesty adds up to a remarkable finesse.

The admirable *bœuf bourguignon* is lighter in color and taste than what you will find in 99 percent of most other restaurants, thanks to a slight departure from the classic procedure. Instead of marinating the beef, the chunks of meat go straight into the wine for slow, slow cooking. This eliminates the black, somewhat caramelized quality that characterizes so many *bourguignons*.

As a main course, we sampled guinea hen with *girolles, sauté* of rabbit with mustard sauce and fondant potatoes, and grilled Scottish salmon with *fines herbes*. The guinea hen was first class, the fondant potatoes were absolutely right, and the salmon was peerless. The wines are predominantly from Burgundy and there is an astonishingly well-priced Chassagne-Montrachet 1961 at 23 francs ($4.14) a bottle.

Le Tiburce's attitude of honest generosity continued through the desserts. The vanilla ice-cream filled *profiterolles* are double the size generally served elsewhere and the hot chocolate sauce has the perfect note of bitter-sweet.

Le Tiburce, 28 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6. Telephone 548-57-59. Closed Sundays. No annual closing, so it will operate all through the summer. Average prices: 35 to 40 francs ($6.50 to $7.20).

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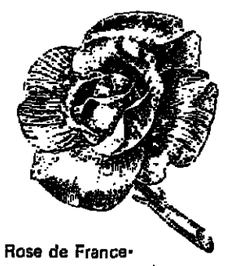
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99½	38½	AResDv 1.3e	268	42¼	42¾	39⅝	39⅞	−1⅞
24½	14½	Am Seating 1	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
24⅝	12½	Am Ship .60	4	19	19	17⅞	18	− ¼
28⅝	17	Ashld Oil 1.20	281	22⅞	23¼	22¼	22¾	
36⅛	21	A Smelt 1.90	385	24½	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅞
46⅝	27¾	AmSoAfr .70	22	43⅝	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
		AmSAir fn.70	2	39½	39½	39½	39½	
36⅛	26¼	Am Stl 1	243	33⅝	33⅝	33	33⅛	− ⅝
102	80½	AmStd pf4.75	12	91½	91½	89¼	91	−1½
38⅛	12¾	Am Sterll .48	30	16¾	16⅞	16½	16½	+
26½	22	A Sugar 1.60	75	24	24	23⅞	24	
9⅞	8	AmSug pf .68	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13	7¼	AT&T wi wi	212	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
53⅞	40⅝	Am T&T 2.60	646	45¼	45⅝	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	8¼	AmWWks .56	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
18	16	AWWSpf 1.25	2200	18	18	18	18	+ ½
16½	15⅞	AW pref 1.25	250	14	14	14	14	
21¼	17	AW Alpf 1.43	2111	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	− ¼
19⅝	7	Am Zinc	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
25½	13	Ameran .60	x38	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅞
21⅞	9⅝	Ametek .60a	60	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
22⅝	16⅝	AMF Inc .90	135	22⅝	22¾	22	22⅛	− ⅝
50⅝	23½	Amfac .80	15	28¼	29⅛	28¼	28¼	+ ⅜
57¼	41	AMP Inc .58	588	43¼	43¾	41⅝	41⅝	−1¼
46½	13⅝	Ampex Corp	70	16⅞	16⅞	16¼	16¼	− ¼
39½	24½	Amsted 2.40	13	28	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	5⅝	Amtel .32	10	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ½
32½	22	Anacond 1.90	152	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
44⅝	23¼	Anch Hock 1	56	25⅝	25⅝	24⅝	24¼	−1
20¾	13	AncorpNSv 1	12	13½	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¼
40¼	27½	And Clay 1.20	2	32¼	32¼	32	32	+ ⅛
26⅝	10⅝	ApacheCp .25	9	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	− ⅜
28⅝	20⅛	ApcoOil 1.37f	68	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞	25¼	+ ¼
28⅛	11⅝	APL Corp						
28⅛	13⅝	APL Corp	35	15¼	15⅝	14⅝	14½	− ⅜
22½	11⅝	APL pf Cl.06	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅜
118	74½	ARA Svc .96	108	90	90	89½	89⅝	− ½
42¼	19¼	ArcataN .10e	21	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ½
57	31	ArcataN pf 2	1	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
27½	23	Arch Dan 1	24	24¼	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅜
23	16⅝	ArizPSvc 1.28	37	19	19¼	18⅞	9	+ ⅜
9⅝	6½	Arlens DS .20	48	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	− ¼
29⅞	19½	ArmcoSt 1.60	90	21¾	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	
29¾	24	Armco pf2.10	39	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26½	− ⅜
35⅝	21¼	ArmstCk .80	1194	24⅝	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	− ⅜
43	24	ArmRub 1.60	11	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	
20¼	13	Aro Corp .90	5	14¼	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	17¼	Arvin Ind 1	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
14	6⅝	Assd Brew	8	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
45⅝	26⅛	Assd DG 1.20	115	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33	
34½	24⅞	Assd Spg 1.20	6	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ½
12	6⅛	AsdTran .05p	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
26	19⅞	AtCityEl 1.34	22	21½	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
61⅝	57¼	AtCityEl pf 4	x30	56	56	55	56	−1½
90⅝	44½	Atl Richf.d 2	337	56⅞	57	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
54	46	AtlRch pf3.75	x150	48½	48⅞	48	48	+ ⅛
153	75	Atl Rich pf 3	1	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+1⅝
61	38½	AtlRch pf2.80	63	46⅛	47	45¾	46⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	18½	Atlas Chem 1	38	22½	22½	22½	22½	
4⅝	2½	Atlas Corp	57	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
18½	1¾	AtlSCp pf.50k	220	12	12	12	12	+ ½
12¾	6¼	ATO Inc .08e	34	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	6	Aurora Prod	20	8	8	7¾	7¾	
13⅝	4	Automtn Ind	40	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
25¼	9¼	Avco Cp .60e	180	11	11	10½	10⅝	− ⅜
53½	25	Avco pf3.20	x72	29⅞	30¼	29½	29¾	+ ½
42¼	24¼	Avery Pd .20	45	28	29½	28	29½	+1¾
13⅝	6½	Avnet Inc .40	71	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
79¾	64⅝	AvonPd 1.10	404	67½	70	67½	69	+2
14⅞	8⅛	Aztec Oil .73t	96	10½	11½	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛

B

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30⅛	12⅞	Babck W .50	101	17	17	16	16	− ½
23¾	13⅛	BakrOilT .65	29	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
32½	25¾	Balt GE 1.82	51	26⅝	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ⅝
66¾	57½	BaltG pfB4.50	x130	59¼	59½	59⅛	59⅛	− ⅜
19¼	6¼	BangPnt .15p	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
27	15	BangP pf 2	3	18	18	18	18	+ ¼
23¼	12½	BangP pf1.25	2	13	13	13	13	+ ⅜
28	18½	Bk of Cal 1.34	23	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
53½	39¼	Bank of NY 2	77	44½	44⅞	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
70½	55⅛	Bank Tr 2.84	98	64¼	64½	64¼	64½	+ ⅜
50½	23⅝	Barb Oil 1.50f	18	29⅞	30½	29⅞	30½	+1
46⅛	29½	Bard CR .25	14	38	38¼	38	38¼	− ¼
15⅝	10	Basic Inc .80	7	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
39½	30	Basic pf 2.50	230	32	32	32	32	− ½
10⅝	4⅝	Bates Mfg	6	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	− ⅛
14½	10½	Bates Mf pf 1	1	12	12	12	12	− ¼
26	8¾	Bath Ind	16	10⅛	10¼	9¾	10¼	
62	28	Bathin pf2.50	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
77¾	27⅛	BauschLb .80	48	29½	29½	28¾	28¾	− ⅜
25½	19½	BaxtrLab .10	165	25	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	− ⅜
50¼	33½	Bearings 1	3	39½	39½	39½	39½	
39½	23⅛	Beat Fds 1	123	27⅞	28⅞	27¼	28¼	+ ¼
102	72	Beat Fds pf 4	1	70	70	70	70	−5
51½	39	Beckman .50	44	23⅝	22½	23⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜
62¼	31¼	Beck pfA .30	1145	37½	37½	36	36½	−1
19½	8	BecchAr .75b	x118	8⅞	9¼	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
34⅝	10¼	Belco Pet .50	87	14½	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
27¾	23½	Belden 1.60	3	25	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
22½	13	BeldngH .60b	12	14	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
27¼	15⅛	Bell How .60	105	25¾	26	25½	25⅝	− ⅛
15	5⅝	Bell Intercon	14	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
27¼	14⅝	Bemis Co 1	9	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	20¼	Bendix 1.60	81	23¾	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ¼
58	38½	Bendix pf 3	7	41	41	41	41	+1
52¾	31	BeneficCp 1.60	43	39⅝	39⅝	38¾	38⅞	− ⅛
53	47	Benefl pf4.50	240	50	50	49½	49½	+ ½
79¾	55½	Benefl pf4.30	1	60	60	60	60	− ½
33	26¼	Benef Spf2.50	x40	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
13⅞	4⅝	Bensuel	128	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		Benguet fn	5	5¼	5¼	5	5	
18⅛	5⅛	Berkey Pho	234	6⅞	6⅝	6	6	+ ¼
6¾	2½	Bermec Corp	165	2⅞	3	2⅝	2⅝	−1⅛
30⅝	21⅝	Beth Stl 1.80	134	23⅛	23½	22⅞	23	− ⅜
44¾	29	Big Three 60	32	40⅝	41¼	40	40¼	− ⅜
83	57¾	BlackDk 1.20	155	68¼	70½	68¼	69⅝	+1⅞
23½	10¼	BlairJohn .48	101	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
29⅞	18½	Bliss Laug 1	9	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
68½	37¼	Block HR .36	54	52⅞	53⅝	52½	53¼	+1⅛
40⅝	26½	Blue Bell 1.20	4	36½	36½	36½	36½	
18¼	8¼	Bobbie Brks	9	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	− ½
31⅞	12	Boeing Co .40	466	14¼	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	− ¼
76⅞	44¼	BolsCas .25b	760	54½	54½	52	52⅛	−2⅛
12	8⅛	Bond Ind .67	5	9½	9½	9½	9½	
25	13⅝	BookMth 1.28	9	17	17	16¼	16⅞	− ⅜
26	17⅝	Borden 1.20	103	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
26	18⅛	BorgWar 1.25	66	21¾	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
14⅝	9⅞	Bormans .80	34	12½	12⅝	12¼	12¼	− ¼
37⅛	30⅝	Bos Edis 2.24	18	33½	33¾	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	10¼	Bourns Inc	10	11⅝	11¾	11½	11⅝	− ⅜
11½	6¼	BranlAir .50	132	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7½	
59⅝	43⅝	BriggSt 2.40a	40	52⅝	53	52¼	53	+1½
75¼	47½	Brist My 1.20	160	53⅝	54⅛	52¾	52⅝	− ⅞
45¾	34	BristMy pf 2	10	37⅝	37⅝	36½	36½	− ⅝
13⅝	8⅛	Brit Pet .32e	75	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅜
39¼	26	Bdwy Hale 1	3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+1¼
27½	23¼	BrkwyGl .60	64	27	27	26¼	26½	
27½	21⅞	BklynUG 1.72	30	23	23	22½	23	
10⅝	3	Brown Co	14	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
17¼	9	BrynSharp .68	13	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
36	24½	BrwnShoe 1.50	21	26¼	27¼	26¼	26½	− ½
18⅞	9⅞	Brunswk 10	110	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ½
23¼	14⅝	BucyEr 1.20	18	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	8½	Budd Co .80	83	9¼	9¼	9	9	
64⅞	52½	Budd Co pf 5	230	57	57	57	57	−1
19	6⅝	Budgel In .64	24	7	7½	7	7	+ ⅛
57	27	BuffForg 1.10	14	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
38½	13¼	Bulova W .60	15	16¼	16½	16	16	
14½	6⅛	Bunk Ramo	71	7	7¼	7	7	
43¾	20½	BunkR pf1.50	4	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅝	32½	Burl Ind 1.40	30	39⅞	39⅞	38¾	38¾	− ⅞
41⅝	26	BurlNor 1.40e	77	28⅞	28⅞	27	27¼	− ¾
81½	57⅝	BurlNor pf.55	14	61⅛	61⅛	6	6	
23	12¾	Burndy .70	41	14⅝	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ¼
172¾	78⅝	Burrghs .60	304	93½	93⅞	92¼	92⅝	−1.
19¼	10¼	BushUnv .70f	2	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼

C

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35¾	28	Cabot Cp .70	114	38	38	37⅛	37⅛	+2⅝
11⅝	5	Cal Finanl	25	7½	7⅝	7	7	− ⅜
23¼	7½	Callahn Mng	73	9	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
26½	15⅝	CampRL .45a	33	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ½
36⅛	24⅝	CampSp 1.10	34	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26½	
8¼	5¾	CdBrew .40a	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
75¼	48⅝	Can Pac 3.50	23	51	51½	50⅝	51⅛	+ ⅛
22½	14	CanalRd 1.10	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
26½	19½	Cap C Bdcst	56	24⅞	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
57¼	39½	Carbrn 1.40	18	49½	49⅝	49¼	49½	+ ¼
16⅛	9½	Carlis'e .60	9	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ½
68½	55½	Caro C&Oh 5	z100	56	56	56	56	−1½
33⅞	21½	CaroPLt 1.46	16	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
28	20	CarpTch 1.60	38	21	21¼	20⅝	21	− ½
39⅞	26½	CarrierCp .60	212	35	35	32⅞	33	−1½
34½	32⅝	Carr pfZ.25	210	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
35¼	11	CarterW .40a	215	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅞	− ⅛
13	9	Case JI	6	12¼	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
33½	20	CastleCk .60b	59	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
44¼	30	CaterTr 1.20	95	34	34	33½	33⅝	− ¼
8⅝	3⅛	CCI Corp	35	3⅞	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
23	15¼	Coco Corp .90	1	16	16	16	16	
61⅝	48⅞	CdaneseCp 2	24	58½	58⅝	58	58	
59½	49	Ce'an prA4.50	11	53	53½	53	53	
48½	16½	Cenco Ins .30	98	21¼	21¾	20⅝	21¾	+1
24⅞	20⅛	Cen Hud 1.48	8	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
24½	19	ConIllL) 1.46	19	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½	− ⅛
64	55	C IllL) pf4.50	220	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	
19¼	14⅛	CenIlPS 1.12	38	17	17	16½	16½	− ¼
25	18¼	Cent La El 1	23	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
17⅞	14¾	CenMPw 1.16	232	15½	15⅝	15	15⅝	− ⅛
45¼	34⅞	Cent SW 1.90	129	42	42⅝	41⅝	42¼	+ ⅜
33	19⅝	Cent Scya .80	64	21⅝	21⅝	21	21⅝	− ⅛
22⅝	15¼	CenTe'U .88b	19	18¾	19	18¾	18⅞	− ⅛
29¼	17¼	Cerro 1.60b	82	19½	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	13¼	Cert-teed .60	33	15⅝	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
24	11⅝	CessnaA .80b	33	13½	13⅝	13	13	−½
22¼	14⅝	CFI Stl .83a	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½	+ ⅛
16½	5½	Chadbrn Inc	35	6½	6⅝	6¼	6½	
29¼	19¾	ChampS 1.20	99	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅞	− ⅜
49½	32½	ChartrNY 2	26	37¼	38¼	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
29½	23½	Chart Wr A 2	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ½
71¼	10⅝	Checker Mot	6	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	− ⅜
14⅝	6¼	Chesap .24	37	7½	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	19½	Chemetrn lb	44	22⅞	23	22⅝	23	+1
67½	45½	ChemNY 2.60	54	56½	56½	56¼	56¼	
13⅝	4⅝	Chemwy .20b	9	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
34¼	23½	Ches Ohio 4	45	25½	25	25	25	− ⅜
58¾	40⅛	Ches Ohio 4	45	45¼	45¼	44¾	44¾	− ⅞
52⅛	34⅝	Chesebrog 1	30	38¼	38¼	38	38¼	− ⅛
10½	4½	ChicEast III	14	5	5	5	5	
19½	6¼	ChiMil SPP	20	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
2¼	10	ChiMil SP pf	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
38½	27¼	ChiPneuT 2	12	31⅛	31⅛	30½	30½	− ⅞
22	11¼	ChRIP cT UP	3	15	15	15	15	− ⅜
21¾	10	ChRIP cTNW	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅜
11⅝	5¼	ChocFull .15r	7	6⅝	6

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1970

Optimism Is Tempered by Nixon Aides

End of Slump Seen; Jobless Rate Gaining

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 20 (WP).—President Nixon's leading economic advisers today tempered a forecast that the worst of the business slump is about over with a warning that unemployment—especially in defense-related industries—is on the rise.

George Shultz, newly-appointed director of the Office of Management and Budget, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that defense cutbacks had already "affected" 700,000 individuals, and there would be a "direct impact" of another 1.3 million by mid-1971. Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers Paul W. McCracken, seeing that the unemployment rate would rise for the rest of the year, repeatedly suggested that the Federal Reserve system follow a substantially more liberal policy.

Both Mr. McCracken and Mr. Shultz indicated that unemployment would hover around 5 percent for the balance of the year. They said estimates, attributed to the Federal Reserve Board, of a 6 percent rate by early 1971 were "too high."

The burden of Mr. McCracken's testimony, reviewing the economy from mid-year, was that the economic decline had not snowballed into a serious depression, nor is it likely to. But despite the reasonably good prospect of an upturn now, Mr. McCracken added, and because the economy has been running well below its potential, "attention should now focus on the requirements for assuring that the upturn will carry through steadily to full employment, but not so rapidly as to cause inflation to speed up once more."

His primary recommendation was for a more liberal injection of money and credit into the economic system, in part to make up for "arrearages"—slow growth last year—but also to strengthen the nation's "general liquidity position." Against an assumption by many observers that a 4 percent growth in the money supply would be about right—matching the potential growth of the economy itself—the presidential advisers now feel that a rate about double that is necessary for a while.

"The rates of increase of money supply required for recovery to full employment," Mr. McCracken said, "will be somewhat higher than we needed rates of increase of real output alone."

On the liquidity problem—the question of whether the private economy is starved for cash and credit—Mr. McCracken said that the supply "is on the low side," but he found no crisis of great proportion—say one that would lead to "disorganized" markets.

Although pressed to do so, Mr. Shultz refused to give a revised figure for the fiscal 1970 deficit, officially estimated at $1.8 billion. Estimates current on Capitol Hill put the probable red ink total between $8 and $10 billion.

Phillips North Sea Oil Find Tested, Found Commercial

STAVANGER, Norway, July 20 (Reuters).—Phillips Petroleum Co. said today tests of the Ekofisk field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea have been very encouraging and "we now know enough about the field to say that it is commercial."

"So far we have only tested one well ... the so-called 2-K, which gives 10,000 barrels a day, a considerable amount for one hole," Edwin van den Bark, a Phillips vice-president, said.

"We have now computerized the data from this hole and from another," he said. "The analyses show that each of these wells can produce between 8,000 and 12,000 barrels of crude oil a day."

He said Ekofisk would place among the 20 largest oil fields in the world.

Phillips will produce Ekofisk oil directly from the first production platform and transfer it to tankers at first. When production reaches 100,000 barrels a day, the oil will have to be taken ashore through a pipeline, Mr. Van den Bark said.

Market surveys are now being carried out in all countries bordering on the North Sea to see whether they can take two pipelines, one oil and one gas, he added.

European Investment Bank Loans Reach Record Level

BRUSSELS, July 20 (AP).—A record for new loans was set in 1969 by the European Investment Bank (EIB)—a joint institution of the Common Market countries.

Its annual report, published today, showed that it signed contracts during the year to lend $321.8 million, half again as much as the $214 million loaned out in 1968.

By June 30, 1970, its resources totaled approximately $1.6 billion, three times as much as in 1964.

On the eve of his retirement, EIB president Paride Formentini of Italy said in a statement that he was concerned about the shortage of long-term capital.

"If this situation continues," he said, "it may thwart the efforts ... to encourage the movement of capital between the most favored areas of the community and those where development or conversion is found most difficult."

Reviewing his 11 years in office, Mr. Formentini noted that the bank had created a flow of resources from West Germany toward Italy and, to a lesser extent, toward France as well as associate Common Market members in Europe and Africa.

At the end of 1969 the bank had $1.58 billion outstanding in loans. Italy has had 50 percent of the total, France 16 percent. Some 21 percent went to Greece and 13 African countries.

Israeli Trade Deficit Grows

JERUSALEM, July 20 (UPI).—Israel's trade deficit rose 30 percent in the first six months of this year compared with the same period of 1969, standing at $338 million on June 30, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday.

Net imports rose 15 percent to $717 million from $624 million in the first half of 1969, while net exports increased 4 percent to $380 million from $365 million.

According to the bureau's data for the first five months of 1970, Israeli imports of capital goods—weaponry, machine tools, trucks and other heavy equipment—rose 21 percent and imports of raw materials—mainly metals, chemicals, wood products and synthetic fibers—rose 15 percent.

On the export side, agricultural shipments rose slightly to $92 million, with a 34 percent rise in other agricultural exports—mainly fresh fruits and vegetables and peanuts—more than making up for a 3 percent slide in citrus exports.

Industrial exports, also rose slightly—to $289 million—despite an 11 percent decrease in diamond sales, the mainstay of Israel's industrial export sector, the bureau reported.

Multinational Firms

WASHINGTON, July 20 (Reuters).—The activities of multinational corporations and consequences of investment across national boundaries is to be the subject of hearings beginning July 27 by a joint economic subcommittee, part of a study begun in December to formulate a foreign economic policy for the 1970s.

Factory Usage Rates Fall in U.S. During Quarter

WASHINGTON, July 20 (Reuters).—U.S. factory operating rates in the second quarter dropped to 77.9 percent from 79.8 percent in the first quarter—the lowest level in nine years—the Federal Reserve reported today.

This compares with total manufacturing utilization of 84.5 percent in the second quarter of 1969.

Total manufacturing output dropped to 168.7 percent of the 1957-59 base period in the second quarter. The index was at 170.5 in the first quarter, and 173.9 in the second quarter of 1969.

Xerox Net Up 20 Percent

Du Pont, Dow Chemical Show Profit Drops

NEW YORK, July 20.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours, citing higher costs and lower selling prices, today reported a 6.3 percent slide in second-quarter earnings.

The latest results wiped out a 1 percent net gain in the first quarter, to leave the company's profits 2.6 percent behind 1969 levels for the first half of the year.

Earnings totaled $94.24 million, or $1.94 a share in the second quarter, down from $100.56 million, $2.11 a share, in the year-ago period. For the first six months of the year, net dipped to $188 million, $3.87 a share, from $193 million, $4.04 a share.

Revenue growth was clipped to 0.2 percent in the second quarter, at a total $934 million in the 1970 period compared with $932 million in the 1969 quarter.

This brought revenue gains for the first half to 3.3 percent, after a 7 percent jump in the first quarter. In the first six months, the total was $1.87 billion, up from $1.81 billion.

Dow Chemical

Dow Chemical said today earnings dropped 10 percent in the second quarter, excluding special credits, and 4.3 percent in the first half.

Profits in the quarter came to $38.1 million, or $1.26 a share, compared with 1969's $42.5 million, $1.40 a share. Special credits amounted to five cents a share in the 1970 period and ten cents a share in the 1969 quarter.

For the first half, net slipped to $69.4 million, $2.29 a share, from $72.5 million, $2.40 a share.

Revenue in the quarter rose 6 percent to $493.4 million from $464.3 million. In the first half, the gain was 8 percent to $950 million from $877.3 million.

Xerox

Xerox earnings rose 20 percent in both the second quarter and the first half, the company said today.

Xerox said the outlook for the balance of the year "remains healthy," with domestic U.S. business affected "only modestly" by the economic slowdown and international operations showing "very impressive growth."

Profits rose to $47.9 million, 61 cents a share, in the quarter, from $40 million, 52 cents a share, in the year-earlier period. Revenue climbed 16 percent to $428.3 million from $369.1 million.

In the half-year, net was $94 million, $1.20 a share, up from $78.4 million, $1.02 a share, on revenues of $830.8 million, up 17 percent from $707.9 million a year ago.

Allegheny Airlines

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	40.73	31.01
Profits (millions) ..	3.34	0.17
Per Share	1.05	0.05
First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	74.48	55.36
Profits (millions) ..	2.16	—4.53
Per Share	0.68	—1.15

Allis-Chalmers Mfg.

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	219.6	222.6
Profits (millions) ..	6.83	5.96
Per Share	0.55	0.56
First Half		
Revenue (millions) ..	422.9	433.8
Profits (millions) ..	13.22	12.05
Per Share	0.98	1.01

American Electric Power*

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Profits (millions) ..	28.91	25.94
Per Share	0.58	0.54
First Half		
Profits (millions) ..	58.88	53.8
Per Share	1.18	1.13

* Revenues were not reported.

American Petrofina, Inc.

Half Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	129.31	111.54
Profits (millions) ..	11.93	11.56
Per Share	1.56	1.52

Clark Equipment

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	174.9	167.4
Profits (millions) ..	9.0	10.3
Per Share	0.75	0.86
First Half		
Revenue (millions) ..	338.2	313.6
Profits (millions) ..	16.8	18.7
Per Share	1.39	1.56

Cooper Industries

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	48.7	43.8
Profits (millions) ..	2.86	1.66
Per Share (Diluted)	0.71	0.41
First Half		
Revenue (millions) ..	92.6	89.6
Profits (millions) ..	5.65	4.18
Per Share (Diluted)	1.40	1.04

Dravo Corp.*

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	71.6	100.1
Profits (millions) ..	3.51	2.85
Per Share	1.64	1.31

* 1970 net per share includes an extraordinary gain of $1.22 a share from the sale of property.

Easco Corp.

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	89.75	86.77
Profits (millions) ..	3.32	2.86
Per Share	1.21	1.04

Honeywell Inc.

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	381.3	345.4
Profits (millions) ..	15.1	14.2
Per Share	0.96	0.95
First Half		
Revenue (millions) ..	746.0	671.4
Profits (millions) ..	28.9	26.0
Per Share	1.86	1.75

Minnesota Mining & Mfg.

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	435.0	406.6
Profits (millions) ..	47.1	45.9
Per Share	0.84	0.82
First Half		
Revenue (millions) ..	833.4	735.6
Profits (millions) ..	90.6	86.5
Per Share	1.62	1.55

National Distillers & Chemical

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	262.1	228.8
Profits (millions) ..	7.59	6.03
Per Share	0.27	0.22
First Half		
Revenue (millions) ..	507.6	479.1
Profits (millions) ..	16.37	13.34
Per Share	0.59	0.51

Pillsbury

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	674.4	616.1
Profits (millions) ..	17.0	16.18
Per Share	3.31	3.16

Roper Corp.

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	123.7	127.1
Profits (millions) ..	2.58	3.34
Per Share	1.13	1.43

Smith Kline & French

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	75.3	70.4
Profits (millions) ..	9.19	8.48
Per Share	0.63	0.59
First Half		
Revenue (millions) ..	158.9	149.6
Profits (millions) ..	19.56	18.3
Per Share	1.35	1.27

Thiokol Chemical

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	54.3	62.0
Profits (millions) ..	1.53	1.59
Per Share	0.27	0.27
First Half		
Revenue (millions) ..	105.1	126.4
Profits (millions) ..	3.01	3.4
Per Share	0.50	0.57

Virginia Electric & Power

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	174.0	158.1
Profits (millions) ..	30.5	30.43
Per Share	0.76 1.2	0.85

Warner & Swasey*

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	76.15	89.62
Profits (millions) ..	9.54	6.19
Per Share	2.58	1.68

* Net 1970 income includes an extraordinary gain of $5.8 million.

W.R. Grace

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) ..	494.4	522.4
Profits (millions) ..	—	—
Per Share	0.76	0.72
First Half		
Revenue (millions) ..	913.1	981.3
Profits (millions) ..	—	—
Per Share	1.11	1.05

Index Readings Mixed; N.Y. Rally Loses Glitter

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT).—Prices wound up ahead overall on the New York Stock Exchange today although buying interest simmered down in the blue chip issues that led last week's upward move.

Prices reached their highest levels around noon and then subsided steadily until the close.

At the final bell, advances led declines by a margin of 810 to 510. Volume tapered off to 11.66 million shares from the month-long high of 13.87 million shares posted on Friday.

But despite the overall pattern of gains the Dow Jones industrial average finished with a loss of 1.17 at 733.91. The principal weak spot was du Pont, which slipped 2 1/8 to 121 1/4.

With the exception of American Can, which rose a point, to 41 1/4, price changes in other components of the average were limited to fractions.

Broad-based market indexes finished well below the highest levels of the day. The Big Board's composite index, up 0.26 at noon, finished at 42.21, up 0.06. Standard and Poor's 500 closed at 77.72, up 0.07, after showing a gain of 0.43 at noon.

The market's performance appeared to be a normal consolidation phase in the wake of last week's broad upturn. Some caution also may have resulted from weekend reports that the economy was not moving as briskly as administration forces had hoped, posing the prospect of a larger-than-expected federal deficit that could lead to increased taxes.

Losers topped winners among the 15 most-active stocks as eight finished with declines, five rose and two were unchanged.

The volume leader was Plessey, of London, a just-listed British electronics and telephone equipment company, which closed at 2 1/2 on trades of 132,000 shares. The closing price was about a point below the price in London, which reflected the fact that the American shares being traded here cannot be sold in London for five years, thus discouraging arbitrage activity.

Oils remained one of the strongest groups. Gulf gained 1 1/8 to 35 7/8 and Standard Ohio 1 3/8 to 62. Phillips Petroleum was unchanged at 27 1/2, falling back from a gain of 3/4 early in the day.

R.J. Reynolds lost 3 1/8 to 39 3/8 after last week's report of only slight improvement in second-quarter earnings because of a decline in transportation profit.

Boise Cascade was off 2 1/8 to 52 5/8. It has not yet reported second quarter net, but has previously predicted the figures will be substantially lower than in the year-ago period.

U.S. Analysts Bet on Bull Market for Bonds

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT).—U.S. credit markets are entering a critical period that should go a long way toward determining whether the drop in interest rates over the last four and a half weeks is long-lasting.

Are bonds on the threshold of the sixth extended bull market in the nation's financial history? Or is the price rise simply another in a series of false starts since rates started moving toward record heights five years ago?

The most widespread view among investment bankers and bond traders continues to be that yields are still headed downward.

Lower Rates Seen

"We are inclined to agree with those who say that interest rates have passed their peak," Arnold C. Schumachler, economist at Halsey, Stuart & Co., says.

"For the first time since 1920, when a 26-year bull market in bonds began, the bond markets may be poised for an extended rally," Clinton J. Kendrick, manager, fixed income investments, for Stuyvesant Asset Management Corp., comments.

Mr. Kendrick based his view on the reasoning that "a moderation on the inflationary pressures in the economy and a normalized pattern of economic growth over an extended period of time would lead to lower interest rate levels."

The Federal Reserve last week helped push short-term interest rates lower by purchasing treasury bills and by negotiating repurchase agreements with non-bank dealers. Yields on 91-day treasury bills dropped to 6.32 percent last week from 6.56 percent a week earlier.

Fed Action

Aubrey G. Lanston & Co. reasoned that the Fed "appears to be trying, wherever possible, to improve the receptivity of the government market to treasury financings."

The Fed action is not causing bond market analysts to worry about long-term inflationary consequences.

"The Fed has found it possible to give this special attention to the Treasury's problems because the monetary aggregates have not broken out sharply on the high side," Lanston said in its weekly letter.

"In the months ahead, there is little reason to believe that the money supply should burst sharply higher."

And expensive labor settlements seem to worry credit market analysts less now than they did a year ago.

Lionel E. Edie & Co. gave this reassuring conclusion: "Wage push inflation is not self-propelling. It must be fueled by excessive demand or it will run out of gas. Since excessive demand has been eliminated in most sectors of the economy, the big wage push is in the process of topping out."

Test in Market

But with all the optimistic analysis, $4.8 billion of treasury bills, $829 million of federal agency bonds, $600 million of corporate bonds, and $440 million of tax-exempt issues are scheduled for sale this week.

The crucial test will be whether investors agree with the bullish analysis. Last week, substantial unsold balances of seven corporate issues marketed in the past two weeks showed portfolio managers are resisting some lower yields.

Market Holiday

The Brussels stock market was closed yesterday and remains closed today for the Fête Nationale. Banks, open yesterday, are closed today.

Maxwell Plans To Reopen Fight For Pergamon

LONDON, July 20 (UPI).—Robert Maxwell, founder and former chairman of the Pergamon Press publishing group, disclosed at the weekend that he hopes to fight Leasco for control of the business with help from a British or another American firm.

Leasco is committed to make an offer to Pergamon shareholders within 60 days of the publication of the final report on the British firm's results for the period ending Sept. 30, 1969.

This report is now expected to be published within four to six weeks. Mr. Maxwell controls some 28 percent of Pergamon stock, and Leasco 40 percent.

In a four-page circular sent out today to all Pergamon shareholders, Mr. Maxwell said "there are several publishing houses which would make suitable partners for Pergamon. It must be remembered that Leasco's main lines of business are in other fields."

Plan Canceled for West German Firm To Take 1-Third Interest in Springer

HAMBURG, July 20 (Reuters).—An agreement by which Axel Springer, West Germany's most powerful newspaper publisher, was to turn over a one-third share in the concern to the Bertelsmann book publishing house has been canceled, it was announced here today.

A Springer statement said the annulment was reached amiably, and cited difficulties resulting from Bertelsmann's 25 percent share in another large West German publishing house, Gruner and Jahr.

"A business concentration of three such large and heterogenous houses would not be favorable," a Springer spokesman explained.

Gruner and Jahr publishes Stern, one of Europe's biggest selling illustrated weeklies, and several other magazines.

The Springer papers, which include the mass circulation Bild Zeitung, Die Welt and the Sunday editions of these papers, cover 30 percent of the West German readership.

According to the canceled contract, Springer would have turned over 33 percent to Bertelsmann by May, 1972.

The Springer statement said cooperation in book publishing and other sectors is to continue.

Bertelsmann has a substantial interest in cinemas and film production and Springer is known to be keenly interested in cassette prerecorded television films.

U.S. Mutual Fund Sales Up; Redemptions Fall

WASHINGTON, July 20 (Reuters).—Gross U.S. sales of mutual fund shares in June rose to $364.5 million from $303.5 million in May, the Investment Company Institute reported today.

June redemptions were $197 million compared with $300 million in May. Net fund assets of mutual funds on June 30 were $38.5 billion, slightly lower than in May, the institute said.

Japanese Car Output

TOKYO, July 20 (Reuters).—Japanese vehicle production in June rose 8 percent from May levels to a new monthly record of 474,700 units.

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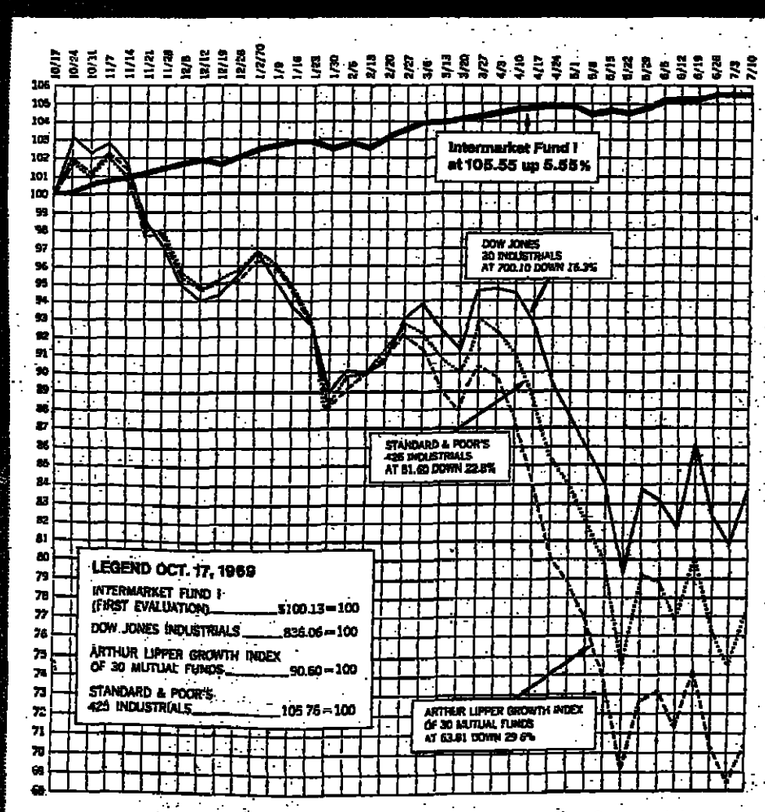

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The undersigned negotiated this transaction.

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

July 21, 1970

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
44⅝	29¾	HouschF	1.10	74	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+⅛
80⅝	35	HousF	pf2.50	1	38¾	39¼	39¼	39¼	+½
66¾	45¼	HousF	pf2.37	18	51⅝	52	51¼	51½	+½
44⅝	34	HousILP	1.20	133	39½	40⅝	39½	40⅝	+1⅜
54⅝	42	HousINGs	.80	110	45	45⅞	44⅞	45½	+¼
49	39	HouGs	pf1.50	6	44	45	44	45	+1½
20⅝	11⅛	How John	.24	96	12½	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+1⅛
27	11	Howmet	.70	15	12¾	13	12¾	12⅞	-⅝
21⅝	17½	Hubbrd	1.06e	38	20	20⅝	19¾	20	+½
25¾	20	HudBay	1.20	6	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	-⅝
17⅝	8⅛	Hugh Hat	.40	13	9⅝	9¾	9½	9½	
19⅝	13	HunlChm	.12	23	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	-⅝
		I							
33	24⅝	IdahoPw	1.60	18	27⅞	28	27⅝	27¾	-½
13⅝	9¼	Ideal Bas	.60	42	9½	9¾	9⅝	9½	
31⅛	14¼	Ill Cent	1.14	58	18½	18⅞	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
54¼	36½	Ill Cen	pf3.50	31	38	38	37⅞	38	
36⅞	28¼	Ill Power	2	42	32¼	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+⅝
33	28	Ill Pw	pf2.35	210	30	30	30	30	
29¾	25	Ill Pw	pf2.04	2100	26½	26½	26½	26½	
14½	7	Imp Co Am		247	10½	10⅝	10	10	-⅛
36⅝	22¼	INA Cp	1.40	475	26⅛	26⅝	26	26½	-½
16	8	Income Capit		26	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9¾	+⅛
10⅝	9⅛	IncCum	.74e	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+¼
25	14	Indian Hd	.60	26	17½	18	17½	18	+½
90	64	Ind Hd	pf4.50	1	66	66	66	66	+1
26⅛	20	IndpsPL	1.50	44	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	
96	82	Ind PL	pf6.25	7	84	84	84	84	
20⅝	16¼	Indst Nat	.90	2	17	17	17	17	
45⅝	32	IngerRand	2	53	37½	37⅝	37½	37½	
37⅝	28	IngRd	pf2.35	210	30	30	30	30	
29¼	22⅝	Inland Stl	2	43	25	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+⅛
76¼	64½	Inmont	.29p	99	69⅞	71⅝	69⅝	69⅝	-⅝
60½	50	Inmont	pf4.50	220	49½	49½	49½	49½	-½
24⅝	12½	Insilco	.70b	592	13	13	12½	12½	-⅜
25⅝	15⅛	Insilco	pfA1.25	12	17	17	16¼	16¼	-¼
70	43	Inspir Cop	3a	27	47¼	49¼	47¼	48⅝	+2¼
21¼	12⅝	Interco	1.10	26	28½	29	28⅝	28⅞	+⅜
30	22⅝	IntrNtnl	1.80	11	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	-⅝
387	237	IBM	4.80	554	262½	262½	257⅞	258	-1½
55	33	Int Ch Nuclr		38	45⅝	46	44⅞	44⅞	-⅜
66⅝	44⅞	IntFlaFr	.50b	89	55⅞	57	55⅝	57	+2¼
29	22	Int Harv	1.80	138	24	24⅞	24	24¼	-⅛
19¼	11⅛	IntHold	1.33e	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
43⅝	9¼	Int Indust		166	10⅝	11	10⅛	10¼	-¼
56	19½	Int Ind	pf1.70	10	20¼	21¼	20¼	21¼	
14⅝	8⅛	Int Miner		112	11⅝	11¾	11	11	-⅝
50	37	IntMiner	pf4	7	40	40	40	40	+1½
17	10	Int Mng	.20e	46	11½	11¼	10¼	10¼	-½
46⅝	33⅝	Int Nick	1.20	204	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+⅞
40	28⅝	Int Pap	1.50	123	35⅞	36	35½	35⅞	-⅛
14⅝	5¼	Intl Rectif		76	7⅛	7⅜	7	7½	+⅜
60⅛	30½	Int T&T	1.05	795	37	37¼	37	37⅛	+⅛
102½	103½	IntT&T	pfE4	210	116	116	116	116	+3
112	67⅝	IntT&T	pfH 4	1	70	70	70	70	+2
109½	63	ITT	pfI 4.50	25	72	74	72	74	+4
103	57	IntT&T	pfJ 4	13	67½	70	67½	70	+4
99	57½	IntT&T	pfK4	38	65	66	65	66	+1½
47	38⅝	IntTpfN	2.25	483	47	47⅝	47	47½	+½
27	18½	Int Util	1.40	27	21⅝	22	20⅝	20⅝	-1
28⅝	19⅝	Int Util	A	17	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	-½
37½	18	Interpace	1	18	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+½
82½	65	Interpce	pf 5	11	69	69	69	69	+1½
18¾	12⅝	Int Brand	.90	4	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
28	12¼	IntersStr	.60	210	14¼	15⅞	14¼	15½	+1½
18⅞	16	IntersPw	1.24	10	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
37¾	21⅝	Iowa Beef		30	26	27½	26	27½	+1⅜
19¾	16¾	IowaEIL	1.20	11	18	18	17¾	17¾	-¼
22¾	18¾	IowaIlG	1.38	19	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+¼
28	20⅝	IowaPL	1.60	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	-¼
29½	19⅝	IowaPSv	1.36	14	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	-⅜
15½	18	Ipco Hosp	.34	13	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	
30⅝	17	ITE Imp	.60	16	22½	22½	21½	22	-½
90¼	26¼	Itek Corp		413	27⅞	28½	25	25	-2¾
136⅝	89	ITT Sv	pf4.50	2	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	-1¾
		J-K							
14⅝	5½	JacksnAtl	.24	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
10⅛	5¼	JackAtl	pf.40	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
11¼	6¼	Jaeger	.20	4	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
17⅞	11⅛	Jantzen	.60b	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
12½	7½	Japan Fund		56	9½	9½	9¼	9½	
		Japan Fd	fn	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
32⅝	23½	JeffnPilot	.80	32	27¼	27⅝	27	27	
24⅞	14¼	JergensA	.50	8	18	18½	18	18½	+½
49⅞	36⅝	Jewel Co	1.50	43	41⅝	42	41⅛	42	+1
32½	26¼	Jim Walt	.40	200	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	
34⅝	24⅝	JimW	pfJ.60	19	34	34⅝	32¼	33¼	-⅝
34¼	26½	JohnMan	1.20	43	32⅝	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	
56¼	37¼	John John	.32	255	50	50½	49½	49⅞	+⅝
35½	21⅞	Johns Svc	.80	69	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+½
57½	32¼	JonLogan	.80	2	43⅞	44¼	43⅞	44¼	+⅝
20⅛	10⅝	JoneLau	.34p	16	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
64	44½	JonesL	pf 5	240	44	44	44	44	-½
25	16⅝	Jorgens	1.30	14	21¼	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	-⅛
38⅝	17¼	Joslens	.70	7	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛
33½	23	Joy Mfg	1.40	51	42¼	42⅝	41	41	-⅞
42⅝	26¼	Kaiser Al	1	181	28	29	28	28¼	+¼
71	53	KaisAl	pfd.12	4	54½	54½	54½	54½	
37	34⅝	Kal	4.75pf2.37	z100	35½	35½	35½	35½	+⅛
26¼	16½	Kals Cam	.80	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
22¼	17½	KalsC	pf1.37	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	-⅛
36	26	KanC PwL	2	84	31⅝	31⅞	31½	31½	-⅝
41½	23½	KC Sthnd	2	73	29½	29⅝	29	29	
22⅝	15⅝	Kan GE	1.40	190	20	20⅝	19⅝	20	
22½	18½	KanPwL	1.36	15	20⅝	20½	20½	20⅝	
14	6¼	Katy Ind		32	7½	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
40⅛	22¼	Kaut Brd	.20	71	36⅝	36⅝	35⅝	36	-⅛
23⅝	12½	KawecB	.80b	83	16¼	17	16¼	17	+1
32½	15⅝	KayserRo	.60	8	16¼	16½	16⅛	16½	+⅛
46⅞	31	Keebler	1.20	7	37⅝	37⅝	37	37	-⅛
22	9¾	Keller Ind	.60	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
22	19	Lac Gas	1.40	10	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20½	-⅛
23¾	13¼	Lamsn Sess	1	9	17	17½	17	17½	+¼
17¼	15¾	Lane Bry	.65	43	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
40	22¼	Lane Rltr	.60	109	26⅝	27⅞	26¾	26¾	-⅞
17¼	8½	LatrobSt	.15p	7	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾	-⅛
21⅝	10	Lear Sieg	.50	105	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	+⅛
53¼	29½	LearSg	pf2.25	12	34	34¼	33¼	34¼	+½
30½	7	Leasco Data		570	9	9½	8¾	8¾	+⅛
14⅝	14½	LeasD	pf2.20	66	20½	20½	20½	20½	-⅛
29⅛	14½	Leasewy	.50b	5	15	15⅛	15	15	+⅛
26	14⅝	LeedsNor	.50	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
17	10	LeesonS	.40	12	11	11	11	11	-⅛
16½	9½	LehPCem	.40	42	10¼	10⅝	10	10⅛	
8½	3¼	Leh Val Ind		24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21¼	13⅝	Lehmn	1.62e	139	17¼	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	-⅛
11½	7½	LeverFd	Cap	71	8¾	9	8¾	9	+⅜
15	9⅞	LevFinc	.75a	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
13⅝	10½	LFC Financ		52	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	-⅛
23¼	6¼	LFE Corp		36	8	8	7¾	7¾	-⅛
8½	6	LFE pf	.50	5	6½	6½	6¼	6½	-⅛
45⅝	26⅝	LibOFrd	2.40	73	31⅞	32¾	31⅞	32¼	
77	60½	LibOF	pf4.75	2	65½	65½	65	65	+⅛
10½	5	Libb McN	L	13	5½	5½	5¼	5⅛	+⅛
21⅝	13	LibertyCp	.20	21	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅝
18¾	9⅝	LibrtyLn	.75e	11	11	11	10½	10¾	
17½	2	LibyLn	pf.25	7	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅜
41	30½	Ligg My	2.50	110	40	4	0	39¼	-⅝
96	89	Ligg My	pf 7	2100	92	92	92	92	+½
90⅝	87½	Lilly EI	1.20	132	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	-⅛
80½	58	LincInt	1.80	35	64¼	64⅞	64⅛	64⅛	-⅛
81	60½	Linc Nat	pf 3	4	66	66½	66	66½	-½
29⅛	7⅛	Ling Vt	.33p	63	12	12	11½	11⅝	-⅛
27½	6½	Ling AA	.78f	64	11	11¼	11	11¼	+½
60¼	26½	Ling Tvt	pf 5	7	32¼	32¼	31¼	32	+⅜
11⅝	4⅝	Lionel Corp		27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
38	15⅝	Litton	1.12f	326	17	17½	16⅝	16¾	-⅛
42⅞	16⅝	Litton	pfc	31	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	-1⅛
88	42	Litton	cvpf 3	2	50	50	50	50	+4½
33	21¾	Litton	pf B2	26	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25	+⅛
21⅝	7	Lockheed	Air	187	9	9	8¾	8¾	-½
40½	16¼	LoewsThe	.13	927	23½	23⅞	23	23½	+⅛
13⅞	6¼	Londnhm	.30	20	8½	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
25⅝	15	LoneScen	1	553	18¾	19¼	18¾	18⅞	+⅜
21⅞	17⅝	LoneStGs	1.12	42	19⅛	19⅝	19	19⅛	+⅛
24⅝	8	LongIsLt	1.34	76	21⅛	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	-½
9⅞	3½	Loral Corp		25	4¼	4⅝	4	4⅛	-⅛
52⅝	35	La Land	1.90	215	53½	53⅞	51¾	52	-⅜
35	28¼	LouisGE	1.58	4	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	
74	49	Lou Nash	4a	22	53	53⅝	53	53⅝	+⅜
25½	18¼	Lowenstn	.90	21	23⅝	23½	23¼	23½	+⅛
69	29	Lubrizol	.60	93	57	58	56½	56½	+¼
33⅝	22½	Lucky St	.90b	78	31⅝	31⅞	31⅛	31¾	+⅜
34	11	Ludlow	1.20	10	14	14¼	13¾	14¼	
26½	15	Lukens Stl	1	9	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	+⅛
21½	4½	Lums Inc		103	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	-⅜
9¾	4	LVO Corp		34	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	
14½	6⅝	LykeYng	.30e	166	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	-1⅛
35⅝	22	LykYg	pf2.50	106	22½	22⅝	21	21	-2¼
		M							
28⅝	18¼	MacAnF	.20b	4	18⅝	18½	18½	18½	-½
9⅛	5	MacDonld	.30	33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19	8	Macke Co	.30	16	8½	9	8½	8⅞	+⅜
35⅝	21	Macy RH	1	10	26¼	27	26¼	26¾	
26¾	14¼	Mad Fd	1.84e	45	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+½
6⅝	3¼	Mad Sq	Gar	66	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	-⅛
19	12	MagicChf	.60	20	15⅞	16	15¼	15½	-⅛
36⅝	22¼	Magnvox	1.20	193	28¾	29	28⅝	28⅝	-⅛
47¼	22	Mallory	1.80	10	31⅝	31½	31	31½	+⅛
27¼	12¼	Manhtn	.56b	4	14¼	14¼	13¾	13⅝	-⅛
48⅝	21½	Manpowr	.72	3	23⅝	23⅝	22	22	
68⅝	52	ManHan	2.80	73	63	63	62½	62½	-⅝
19½	12⅝	MAPCO	.70	42	16	16¼	15½	15½	-⅝
20	18	MAPC	pfl.12	2	20	20	20	20	-⅛
38	20⅝	Marathn	1.60	292	23⅝	23½	22½	22⅞	-½
24¼	18¼	Marcor	.80	350	27⅞	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+½
38⅝	27¼	Marcor	pf A2	16	46	46½	45⅝	46¼	+¼
13⅝	6⅝	Maremnt	.21f	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅝
40⅝	29⅝	Mar Mid	1.70	36	36⅞	36⅞	35⅝	36⅝	-1¼
58½	28¾	MarionLb	.32	12	34⅝	34¾	34	34	-⅛
57	34¼	Marlenman	1	34	43¼	43¼	43	43	-¼
13⅝	7	Marquit Cem		33	8½	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
39⅝	23¼	Marriott	.80f	48	27¼	27¼	26⅝	27	+⅛
28½	18	MarshFd	1.10	28	20	20	20	20	
13⅝	6⅝	MartnMrt	1.10	88	14	14⅛	13¾	13⅝	-⅛

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49¼	24¼	MrylCup	.40b	20	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25¼	+¼
47¾	29⅝	Masco Cp	.24	7	34½	34½	34½	34½	-⅝
39¾	24⅞	Masonite	.72	206	37¼	37⅞	36¾	36¾	
16⅝	6	Massey F	1	259	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅜
		MasseyF	fn 1	22	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	
37¼	24⅝	Mattel	.10	152	31	31¾	31	31½	+1
28¼	15½	MayDStr	1.60	53	19¼	19½	18	18⅛	-1⅛
25	12¼	Mays JW	.50	4	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼	+¾
23⅞	20¼	Maytag	1a	16	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26	+⅝
25¾	11⅝	MCA Inc	.60	33	15	15	14¾	15	
30	18⅞	McCord	1.50b	2	23	23	23	23	+⅝
26¾	14¾	McCrory	1.20	14	15⅞	16	15¾	15¾	+⅛
76½	60	McCrory	pf 6	z10	64	64	64	64	+1½
55	15¼	McDermit	1b	64	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18¾	-¼
45¾	27½	McDonld	Cp	323	36¼	37⅝	36¾	37	-⅜
28	12	McDonnD	.40	134	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+½
36¾	21⅞	McGrEd	1.40	19	27	27	26½	26¾	
29	10¼	McGHill	.60a	80	14½	15	14½	14⅞	+½
6½	3¼	McGreg	Don	6	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
179½	128	McIntyre	2	z200	153¼	153¼	153¼	153¼	-¾
44⅝	31¼	McLean	.80a	5	35⅝	35¾	35⅛	35¼	+¼
30	12¾	McLouth	.40p	15	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14½	
17¾	11½	McNeil	.70	17	13	13⅞	13	13½	+⅜
21⅞	11	Mead Corp	1	249	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14½	
46	36½	Mead	pfA2.80	2	38	38	38	38	+1½
46	34	Mead	pfB2.80	5	36¼	36¾	36½	36¾	+¾
33⅛	21⅛	MedusaC	1.20	3	23¼	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	-⅛
35½	23½	MelvShoe	.75	59	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	-⅛
166¾	52½	Memorex	Cp	358	54½	55½	54¼	55⅛	+⅞
67¾	51⅛	MercanS	1.40	11	63	64	63	64	
112¾	78¼	Merck	2a	71	92⅞	94½	92¾	93	+⅛
46⅝	18	Meredith	1.30	11	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	-⅛
51⅝	24	Mesa Pet	.10	104	29	29½	28¾	28¾	-¾
99⅞	44⅛	Mes sr	pf2.20	5	54¼	54½	54	54	-½
49⅝	4¾	MesaPt	pf2.50	3	51⅝	52½	51⅝	52½	+2
10½	8½	MesabIT	.43e	821	9	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	-½
30¼	23	Masta Mch	2	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¼
29⅛	12½	MGM		32	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14¼	-⅛
22⅝	9¾	Metromd	.50	21	12½	12½	12⅛	12½	
58½	33	MGIC Inv	.20	66	43¼	43⅝	42⅞	43¼	+¼
17½	8	MichGasUt	1	5	8	8	8	8	+½
17⅛	10	Mich Tel	1.12	x5	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	-⅝
27⅛	9⅝	Microdot	.20e	47	11⅝	11⅝	11	11	-¼
22	23¾	MidConTel	.83	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	-¼
24½	18⅝	MidSoUtil	.96	191	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	-¼
25⅝	16	Midld R	1.40	14	17¾	17¾	17¼	17½	-¼
86	60½	Midwst Oil	3	10	86	87	86	86¾	+1¼
78⅞	45⅝	MilesLab	1.20	29	47⅞	47⅞	46½	47⅞	
16¼	7	MilnMfg	.20	18	8	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
114¾	71	MinnMfA	1.75	149	79½	79⅞	78⅝	79⅛	-⅝
20⅛	16	MinnPLt	1.20	10	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	-⅜
88½	68½	MissnCp	2.35	z160	85	85	84	84	
18⅝	7¾	MissRiv	.30r	113	9⅛	9⅝	9	9	
68	45½	Mo Pac A	5	8	54¾	56	54¾	55¾	+1½
29⅞	21¼	MP Cem	1.60	18	23⅝	23½	22½	22½	-½
21½	15½	MoPubS	.88b	4	17½	17½	17½	16⅝	+⅛
48⅝	36	MobilOil	.80	753	47½	48¼	47¼	48	
30¼	13¾	Mohasco	1.10	60	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	-⅛
87	19½	Mohwk	Data	150	22⅞	22⅞	21⅝	22	-½
25¼	14	Monarch	1.20	4	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	
25⅞	8⅛	Monogm	Ind	65	9⅞	10⅛s	9¾	10⅛	+⅜
25	16½	Mon RR	.25g	3	20½	20½	20½	20¾	+½
50⅝	27	MonroEq	.60	27	34¾	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	-⅝
37⅝	23¼	Monsan	.80	215	32⅞	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+⅝
49	39¼	Montgm	pf2.75	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+⅜
30¾	24⅝	MontDU	1.78	34	27¾	28⅝	27¾	28½	+1½
31¾	24¼	Mont Pw	1.68	29	28⅝	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+½
17½	6⅝	Moor McCor		25	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛	8½	+⅜
71	50⅝	MorganJ	2.40	103	64	64⅞	63¾	64½	-⅝
30	20⅛	MorseSho	.70	7	22½	23	22½	23	+1⅛
40	22¼	Mor-Nor	.80	43	30⅝	31	30	30½	-½
47½	31	Motorola	.60	182	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛	35¼	+¾
29¾	24⅝	MtFuelS	1.80	29	26¼	27⅛	26¼	27⅛	+⅞
21⅞	17¾	MoStGt	1.36	10	21⅛	21½	21	21½	+⅛
19⅛	9⅞	MSL Ind	.40	4	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
23⅝	15⅛	Munsingwr	1	9	16	16	15⅞	16	+¼
27¾	19⅞	Murphy	1.20	7	22½	22¾	22	22¼	-¼
11⅝	7¾	Murphy Ind		9	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅜
22½	13⅞	MurphOil	.60	20	19¼	19½	18½	18½	-¼
16⅝	11⅛	MurryOh	.60	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
		N							
68½	35⅛	Nalco Ch	.70	12	38½	38½	38	38	-½
40⅛	13	Narco Sci	.60	15	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+⅜
43⅝	21⅝	NashuCp	.44	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	-⅝
24¼	9⅞	Nat Airlin	.40	141	13⅞	13¾	12⅞	13	
26⅞	16	NAviat	1.64e	20	18¼	18⅞	18¼	18½	+⅛
55	37¾	Nat Bisc	2.20	52	44⅝	45	44⅝	45	
25⅝	20	Nat Can	.45	111	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	-⅛
67	35	N Can pf	1.50	40	39¼	40	39¼	40	+1½
63	33¾	NatCash	R .72	603	35⅝	35⅞	34¼	34⅝	-⅝
72	54	Nat Can	.50	3	49½	49½	49	49	-1½
17½	10½	NatChyl	.50	12	11¼	11¼	10¾	10¾	-⅝
18¼	14	Nat Distil	.90	104	15⅝	15¾	15

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

July 20, 1970

The following net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed:

F.C.A.	$11.93
G.P. Fund	$11.86
SBI-Fund	$4.50
I.I. Growth Fund	$7.55
exander Fund	$6.30
ner. Express Int'l Fund	$14.06
n. Income Prop. B & S	$8.28
ner. Real Estate Trust	$8.15
npro Fund	$18.20
nchor Australian Fund	$4.36
nchor Australian Trust	$8.16
nchor Unit Trust	8/42
nchor Unit Trust B	7/43
nchor Wall Street Fund	$7.43
ollo Fund S.A.	$10.55
ries Fund N.V.	$25.30
cot Fund	$2.35
scotronic Fund	$5.38
tlantic Exempt Fund	14/3d
tlantic Hist. Fd. Undiwvg.	$10.60
ustral Trust S.A	$9.88
ustralian Selection Fd.	$9.35
ritish-Amer. Invest. Fd.	$11.97
uttress Int'l Dollar Fd.	$8.61+
ansbank Ltd	$4.989
an. Gas & Energy Fd.	$10.28
an. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can$11.94
an Security Growth Fd.	$3.38
an Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$4.69
APITAL GROWTH:	
— Capital Growth Fund	$3.89
— Cap.Gr.Real Estate Fd	$10.81
— Second Bahama Inv.Tr	$8.46
apital International	$10.61
apital Italia S.A.	$9.00
aribico N.V. "B" Shares	$8.31
aribico/warrant "B"	$80/61
leveland Offshore Fund	$761.83
ombined Investments Fd.	$357.71
onvert. Fd. Int. A Certs	$7.80
onvert. Fd. Int. B Certs	$8.15
onvertible Bond Fd. N.V.	$7.45
rosby Fund S.A.	$8.15
D.G.C.	$45.34
elta Investment Fund	$8.81
elta Multifund	$9.68
reyfus Intercont. Inv. Fd	$10.76
reyfus Offshore Trust	$8.10
b c o I	$26.84
b c o II	$25.81
bor Channel Capital Tr.	15/5½d
ar Trust Chan.	10/9½d
M.I.S. S.A.	$9.36
Enterprise Fund	$8.14
Eurunion	$13.57
Executive Fund Canada	$2.49
Executive Growth Fund	$8.58
F.A.I.T. N.V.	$100.00
Fidelity International Fd.	$9.83
Fidelity Pacific Fund	$7.06
Fiduceum	B.F.1.970
Finance Union	$8.25
Fine Art Fund, Inc.	$8.00
First Fund	$10.81
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— American Trust	$8.30
— Int'l Min. & Perf. Fd	$10.59
— Austl.Land & Prop.Fd	Bah.$8.32
First National City Fund	$12.68
First Security Capital Fund	$61.00
Fleming Fund S.A.	$58.94
Fleming Japan Fund	$15.95
Fleschner Becker Ehrlich	$28.82
Fonsplex	S.F.9.137
Foreign Exchange Fund	$10.06
Forest Growth Fund S.A.	$97.28
Forest Income Fund S.A.	$78.28
Formula Selection Fund	S.F.114.17
Fortune Fund	$2.69
Frontier Growth Fund	$6.72
Frontier Trust	$7.31
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— Fd of Australia ($US)	$4.88
— Fd Australia Sterling	Aus.$8.21
— Real Estate Fund	Aus.$8.44
Galaxy Fund	$5.26
Geneva F and T NAV	$5.24
Geneva F & T Dist. Reinv.	$5.79
GRAMCO FUNDS:	
— USIF. Real Estate	$7.42
— Gramco Iberia	Ptas.91.63
— US/Italia (50-50)	$5.13
Grand American Fd. S.A.	$5.00
Growth Equity Fund	$5.36
Growth International S.A.	$10.00
Guardian Growth Fd Int'l	$8.04
Hambro Overseas Fund	$7.08
Harbor Fund	$6.78
Haussmann Holdings N.V.	$8.126
Hedged Investors Limited	$10.549
H.O.T. Hobet	$11.86
IOOFUND	$8.84
ICT FUNDS:	
— The Dollar Fund	$8.82
— Realstock	$10.12
— Fund of New York	$7.64
— Fund of Nations	$9.01
INGROWV Fund	$21.87
INVESTMENT PARTNERS:	
— Amer. Dynamics F	$9.47
— Neckermann Fund	D.M.21.30
— Nippon Dynamics Fd.	$8.12
I.O.S. FUNDS:	
— Commonwealth Int'l.	Can.$4.72
— Commonw. Leverage.	Can.$10.61
— IOS International	Can.$18.71
— Ponditalia	$10.59
— Fund of Funds	$18.81
— POF Sterling	£1.13.1
— I.I.T.	$8.68
— Investors Funds	D.M.18.95
— IOS Growth Fund	$19.89
— IOS Regent Fund	$8.81
— IOS Venture	Can.$2.99
— IOS Venture (Int'l).	$7.60
— Australian POF	Aus.$10.14
I.U.S.F.	$7.12
Interfinanza S.A. Trust	$10.00
Interfix	$85.15
Interfund S.A.	$9.67
Intermarket Fund I.	$105.56
Int'l Finance & Part. Fd.	D.M.80.00
INTER'L INVESTORS GROUP:	
— Real Estate Fd of Am	$10.79
— Fd of the Seven Seas	$10.10
— IIG Italy S.p.A.	Lire 100,000
Int'l Real Estate Inv. Fd	$22.56
Internat'l Shipping Fund	DM.1,058.11
Int'l Whiskey Fund	$1.00
Intervestor Growth Fund	$4.70
Intervestor Real Estate Fd	$9.45
Investpool Can. Realty	Can.$10.54
Island Performance Fund	11/2d
Kalamazoo S.A. Fund	$8.92
Japan Growth Fund	$8.07
Japan Pacific Fund	$8.18
Japan Selection Fund	$22.30
K8 Income Fund	L.F.1.604
Keyes Real Estate Fund	$8.07
KEYFUND	$8.41
Kleinwort Benson Int. Fd.	$8.28
Kleinwort Benson Jap. Fd.	$10.28
Lake Shore Fund	$42.46
Mad. Inter Fund	$8.09
M.E.P.S. Fund	$10.00
M. & G. Island Fund	13 2/16d
Mercury Associates S.A.	$67.24
Midas Gold Fd (1.025 oz)	$36.30
Model Positive Fund N.V.	$289.00
Multinat'l Acquisitions	$11.41
Mutual Funds of Am. Ltd.	$12.70
Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.12
Neuwirth Investment Fd.	$7.34
N.A.M.F.	$68.84
Nippon Fund	$12.89
N.Y. Offshore Fund N.V.	$54.88
Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.73
Nor. Amer. Bank Fund	$10.34
Olympic Capital Fund	$3.02
Pacific Seaboard Fund	$18.17
PAN AMER. MUTUAL FUNDS:	
— Pan Amer. Growth Fd	$8.42
— Pan Amer. Income Fd	$2.50
— Pan Amer. Special Fd	$9.25
— Real Estate Equities	$10.24
Par Fund	$10.28
Performance Group Fund	$1.09
Property Gr. Fd. of Amer.	$10.00
Pyramid (CMC)	$18.94
Realty Fund	L.F.3.131
Rosenwalt Fund	$10.20
SAFE GROUP:	
— Safe Fund	$11.96
— Safe Trust Fund	$12.34
— Global Fund	$8.08
— Cosmopolitan Fund	$8.15
Security Growth Fund	$11.70
Selective Am. Realty Fd.	$10.17
Selective Capital Fund	$8.08
SEPHO	$7.85
SHARE MANAGEMENT:	
— Share Int'l. Fund	$8.00
— Share Realty Fund	$10.30
Shareholders Excalibur	$7.57
Shipowners Fund (The)	$1,000.00
S.M.G. FUNDS:	
— Boston Int. Securities	$10.07
— Chase Selection Fund	$8.36
— Crossbow Fund	S.F.6.69
— Int'l Technology Fd.	$10.87
— Invest. Selection Fd.	$9.69
Sogehur Capital Fund	L.F.630
S. African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.7055
Stanhope Transat Fund	$10.08
Standard & Poor Int. Fd.	$301.91
S.&P. Dollar Fund	$3.51
S.&P. Hampstead Co. Ltd.	$14.65
S.&P. Jardine Japan Fund	$9.41
S.&P. Monitor Co. Ltd.	$53.70
S.&P. Sterling Fund	£4.30
Suez Amer. Risk Capital	$19.07
SWISS BANK CORPORATION.	
SWISS CREDIT BANK:	
— Europa-Valor	S.F.147
— Intervalor	S.F.322.75
— Swissvalor New Series	S.F.90
Target Offshore	14/10d
Terrafund Limited	$5.00
The Commodity Fund	$7.75
The U.S. Fund N.V.	$5.23
Tokyo Capital Holdings NV	$15.67
Tokyo Valor	$8.73
Transpacific Fund	$8.33
Travel Fund	$4.00
Tyndall Bermuda Fund	22/1d
Tyndall Inter. Fund	30/8d
Tyndall Overseas Fund	$1.77
UNION BANK SWITZ:	
— Amca. U.S. sh. Bid	S.F.594
— Bunit Eu. sh. Bid	S.F.152
— Fonsa. Swiss sh. Bid	S.F.99
— Globinvest Bid	S.F.83¾
— Pacific-Invest Bid	S.F.94¼
— Saffit S. Af. sh. Bid	S.F.305
— Sima. Sw. R Est Bid	S.F.145
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— Atlantisfonds	D.M.29.77
— Europafonds	D.M.46.16
— Unifonds	D.M.25.16
— Unirenta	D.M.43.81
USI GROUP:	
— United Growth Fund	$1.41
— Un. Income & Gr Fd	$10.36
— USI Venture Fund	$7.76
— Euro-Am. Real Est. Fd	$11.35
— Fund of Nations	$11.40
— The Lion Plan	$1.11
U.S. Income Properties	$8.69
U.S. Land Fund	$5.12
U.S. Trust Invest. Fund	$8.90
Universal Ex Stock Fund	$17.42
Victory Fund S.A.	$10.35
Western Growth Fund	$8.54
Western Hedge Fd. Cl. A	$9,833.69
World Equity Growth Fd	$632.50
World Inserv. Stock Fund	$14.29
World Real Est. Stock Fd.	$14.49
Worldwide Securities	$85.39
Worldwide Special	$2,690.26
Zodiac Commodity Fund	$10.00
Zodiac Fund	$7.42

D.M.—Deutsche mark; —ex-dividend; †—New; N.A.—Not available; B.F.—Belgian francs; L.F.—Luxemburg francs; S.F.—Swiss francs; ‡—Offer price; s—Asked.

Market Summary

July 20, 1970

Most Actives—New York

	Vol.	Close	Ch'ge
Plessey Ltd	122,000	2½	
Arnist Cx	119,400	24¾	— ⅛
Becton Dick	114,500	36½	—1
Tenaco	95,300	29⅛	+ ⅜
Chrysler	95,200	30⅜	+ ⅜
Lowws Thea	62,700	23¼	+ 1⅛
Pillsbury	92,000	45½	— ⅜
FAS Intl	83,900	7⅝	— ⅛
Masabi Tr	82,100	8⅝	— ⅛
Roan Sel Tr	81,700	4⅝	
Kraftco Cp	81,400	37⅜	— ⅛
Gulf Oil	79,800	25⅞	+1⅛
Int Tel Tel	79,300	37⅜	+ ½
Rayn Ind	78,900	39⅝	—2⅛
Boise Cascd	75,800	53⅝	—2⅛

Volume, all stocks, 11,680,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 1,384,100 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks, 11.9 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks, $26.83.
New 1970, highs: 0; lows, 0.
Issues traded in: 1,602.
Advances, 810; declines, 512; unchanged, 282.
N.Y. stock index: 82.21 +0.06; industrials: 86.16 +0.03; transportation: 87.19 +0.06; utility: 35.87 +0.18; finance: 84.90 +0.07.

Most Actives—American

	Vol.	Close	Ch'ge
Equity Fnd	75,200	2½	—1⅛
Deltona Cp	44,600	16⅛	
Mfgo Elect	33,300	18¾	— ⅜
Rockower	37,900	8⅛	— ½
Saxon Ind	37,500	17½	— ⅛
Amrep Corp	35,700	16⅝	+ ⅛
Beverly Ent	32,600	9⅝	+ ½
Alterrin Fd	30,300	10½	+ ⅛
Riker Maxn	26,300	4	+ ⅛
Shoney Cp	26,100	2	+ ⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,270,000
Stock sales year ago Closed

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
20.38	20.14	20.24	+.05

Dow Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
30 Ind	735.15	743.86	728.44	733.97 —1.17
20 Trn	129.74	132.38	128.20	129.80 +1.07
15 Utl	105.36	107.33	104.93	106.24 +1.31
65 Stk	230.20	233.26	228.12	230.19 +0.75

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	85.26	84.43	85.15	
20 Railroads	27.83	27.11	27.33	—.10
55 Utilities	53.64	51.85	52.44	+.25
500 Stocks	78.72	77.04	77.72	+.39

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sell	Short
July 17	283,384	326,070	13,782
July 16	282,259	308,873	8,812
July 15	249,650	354,727	6,382
July 14	250,601	279,853	13,638
July 13	306,535	258,988	9,848

These totals are included in the sales figures.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	81.10
Algemenbank	236
AmroBank	54.80
AdamRubb.	40.80
Billiton	—
Pokker	71
Heineken	194.80
H.V.A.	63
Holland-Am.	82
Hoogovens	46.50
I.O.S. Ltd.	52½
I.P.I.	66.80
K.L.M.	118
Ned. Kabel	—
Philips new	60.70
Robeco	214.20
Rolinco	169
RoyalDutch	133.20
Unilever	86.60
Verenigd	71

Düsseldorf

AEG	165.90
Aug.Thyssen	79.20
BASF	157.50
Bayer	148.50
Commerzbk	201.40
Cont.Gummi	140
Daimler-Benz	377
Demag	157
DeutBank	278
DresdnBank	214
Gelsenberg	68.80
Hoechster	169.50
Hoesch	68.20
Karstadt	316
Kaufhof	245
KHD	145.50
Lufthansa	61
Mannesmann	159
Metallgesell.	415
RheinStahl	115.70
RWE new	164
Siemens	186.50
Volkswagen	214
Veba	153

London

Anglo-AmCp.	67/1½
Anglo-Amin.	18⅝
BarclayBank	42/3
BeechamGr.	40/-
Bowater	44/-
BritAmTob.	106/11½
Brit.Oxygen.	9/11½
Brit.Petrole.	71/6
Brit.LeyM.	6/7½
Charterd	57/1½
Courtaulds	20/4½
Dagenhm	3/-
DeBeer Def.	43/-
Dunlop Rec.	53/-
Distillers	34/-
Dunlop	29/1½
ElMus.Ind.	39/-
FreeStGed	125/-
GEC	18/10½
Glaxo Gr.	72/9
Gt.Univ.St.	53/6
Guinness	34/10½
Hawker-Sidd.	31/9
Hudson-Bay.	137/6
ImpChemic.	42/9
IOS Mat new	$6¾
Marks&Spen.	58/3
MetalBox	55/10½
Nicholas	—
RandMines	145/-
Rank-Org.	99/6
Rolls-Royce	11/10½
RoyalDutch	193
R.T.Z.	57/9
Shell	44/4
Tube Invest.	63/4½
Union Corp.	195/7½
Vickers	22/4½
Warl.Est.	37 13-16
West Deep	89/4½
West Drief	148/9
West Hold	149/4½
West Min	100/-
WestW	13/7½
Z.C.I.	—

Milan

Fiat	2,809
Finelder	982
Generali	65,200
Italcider	870
LaRinasc.	306
Montedis	973
Olivetti	2,545
Pirelli	2,800
SaiaVisco	3,275
Terni	195

Paris

AirLiquide	363.50
Belghin	179.90
BNCI	12.45
Can Pacific	314.70
C.G.E.	428
C.S.F.	134
Citroën	85
CieBancaire	512
Créd.Comm.	159
Créd.Lyonn.	22.50
DeBeers 100	31.50
EssoStand.	116.70
Fin.Par.BP	245
Fr.Pétrole	156.40
IBM	1,591
ImpOil	94
IntNickCan.	231.50
Mach.Bull	97.20
Michelin	1,200
Mobil	287.10
OmniumPét.	250
PathéMarc.	53.50
Péchiney	197
Peugeot	249
Radio Techn.	229.90
Rhône	30.50
Rh.Poulenc	250
Rio Tinto	48.55
RoyalDutch	221.80
St. Gobain	132.40
Schneider	206.20
Shell	103.10
Simca	67.60
Soc.Générale	22.85
SpezCieFin.	301
Thomson	136.80
Ugine-Kuhl.	213
Young3½%	—

Zurich

AC Fischer	1,380
BrownBoveri	1,480
Ciba Reg.	—
ElekWatt	1,950
Hoff-Roche	—
MotColumb.	1,380
Nestlé bear	3,055
Saurer	1,645
Sodec	—
Sulzer	3,625
Un.B.Suisse	3,680

ELLIS AG ZUERICH
Weinplatz 6
Phone: 27 41 47. — Telex: 53 641
BROKERS FOR:
Stocks - Eurobonds - Eurodeposits

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE APPEARS EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39¾	14	StorerBrd .50	38	18⅝	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅝
47	35¼	StudeWorth 1	117	45	45	45	45	+3
76	47½	Stu Wor pfB5.	2	69	69	69	69	+1½
55½	25¾	StuW pfA1.40	10	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+3¾
17⅞	10⅛	SuburbCo .64	84	12½	13	12	12	— ¼
33¾	23	Sub Prop 1.60	18	24¼	24¼	24	24¼	+ ½
33½	14⅝	SunChem .40	10	17¼	18	17½	17¾	+ ¼
49⅝	38¼	Sun Oil 1b	37	43	43⅝	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
39⅝	30⅝	Sun Oil pf2.25	94	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	
27	15	Sunbeam .80	76	18	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅞
30¼	12⅛	Sundstrnd .80	212	15¼	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	8⅝	SunshMi .52b	23	11⅝	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
25	17⅝	Sup Valu 1.10	5	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	9½	SuperOil 1.40	15	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	—1½
39	16	SupmkGn .40	10	28¼	28½	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
36½	16⅛	Suprnk pf1.38	1	24	24	24	24	+1½
7	4⅝	SurvyFd .55e	45	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
19	13⅛	Swank .60a	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
32⅝	22½	Swift Co .60	68	28¼	28½	27¾	27¾	— ½
45	19½	SytronCp .60	24	24¾	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	8⅞	Systron Donn	15	9½	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	

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1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39¾	13⅝	Taft Brd .60	12	17½	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	12¼	TalcotNt 1.10	71	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
38¼	6⅝	Talley Ind	32	9½	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
16⅝	9	Talley pf B1	16	11⅝	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
25	17¼	Tampa El .80	2	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
66½	30	Tandy Corp	40	37⅝	38⅛	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅝
33	17½	TappanCo .40	31	13	13½	13	13	
7⅝	2⅝	TechMat .13t	19	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
55	28	Technicon Cp	8	32	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅜
79⅝	19⅛	Teledyne	56	25½	26	25½	26	+ ⅞
40	17	Teledyn 1.09f	240	14¼	15⅛	14¼	14½	+ ½
156	60¼	Teledy pf3.50	2	65	65	64½	64½	+3½
25⅝	11	TelCo Cap	479	13⅝	13⅝	12½	12½	— ⅜
23⅝	15⅝	Templeton .25	4	20½	20½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	17½	Tenneco 1.32	274	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
90	46½	Tennec pf5.50	12	73½	74	73½	73½	+1
31½	24	Texaco 1.60	953	28⅞	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
31½	22⅛	TexEtTrn 1.40	284	31⅛	32⅛	31⅝	32	+ ½
37⅝	26	TexGasET 1.48	65	30½	32	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅞
37⅛	26	TexGas pf1.20	20	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	13⅛	TexGSul .60	259	14½	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
34¼	20½	Texas Ind 1b	3	23	23¼	23	23¼	
134½	63⅝	Texas Inst .80	76	74⅝	74⅝	71¼	71¼	—2
55	34⅝	TexOilGS .85	1	47	47	47	47	— ⅛
18½	13¼	TexPLd .45e	16	15	15	14¾	15	
61	45⅞	Tex Util 1.80	55	52⅝	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+ ½
26½	15⅞	Textron .90	42	19⅞	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
35½	25½	Textron pf2.08	17	27	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
26½	16½	Textron pf1.40	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
14⅛	7	Thiokol .40	97	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	24½	ThomBet 1.04	14	29¾	30¼	29⅝	30	+ ⅝
21¼	12⅝	Thom Ind .40	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
34	22⅝	Thom.IM .65a	x15	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+1
21⅞	11¼	ThriftyDr .60	16	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
30⅝	14⅝	TI Corp 1.40	57	18	18⅛	18	18	
17⅝	10⅛	TidewtrM .40	17	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
43½	25½	Timkn 1.80a	115	34	34½	33¾	33¾	
49⅝	24⅛	TimesMir .50	11	26⅛	27¼	26⅛	27¼	+1⅛
32	25⅛	Timken 1.80	40	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	72⅝	Tish Rlty .40	5	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
19½	8⅛	TodyPkg .40	3	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
34	18¼	ToddShip 1.20	8	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
33	27½	ToledEd 1.72	12	31⅛	31⅝	31	31	+ ⅛
22⅝	9⅝	ToolRoll .40b	11	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11½	+ ⅛
67½	46½	Trane Co .90	1	54	54	54	54	— ½
36⅝	19⅛	TransUn 1.16	49	24⅝	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
24¼	9¾	Trans W Air	260	12	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	14⅝	TrnWAir pf 2	12	18½	19⅛	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	6⅛	TrnWFin .60	11	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
26⅝	11⅝	Transnra .55	202	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
13	7⅝	Transcon .70	80	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
24½	4¾	Transcit Inv	149	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½	
7⅝	3⅝	Transltron	41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
38⅞	25	Travelers .80	94	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
48½	35	Travlers pf 2	1	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
33⅝	21¼	TriCont 2.24e	44	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
37¼	31	TriCon pf2.50	5	33	33¼	33	33¼	+1
17¼	10⅝	Triangind .80	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
38½	22⅝	TRW Inc 1	27	29½	29½	28¾	28¾	—1⅛
84	54	TRW pf4.50	2	66	67	66	67	+1
94	59	TRW pf4.40	2	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅛
18	13½	Tucsn GE .72	59	15⅝	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
20½	6	Tuen Cent	78	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8½	— ⅛
14⅝	6¼	Tyler Corp	21	7	7¼	7	7	

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1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28⅝	12½	UAL Inc 1	186	13⅝	13½	13½	13⅝	+½
39⅝	22¼	UARCO 1.16	7	23¾	24½	23¾	24½	+1
27	19⅝	UGI Co 1.25	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
19⅛	9½	UMC Ind .72	21	10¼	11⅛	10¼	11	+ ⅝
12⅛	6½	Unarco .40	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	21½	Unil NV .68e	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
34½	23⅝	Un Camp 1	148	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	29½	Un Carbide 2	494	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38½	
9½	4½	Union Corp	15	5⅞	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
19⅝	16⅛	Un Elec 1.28	214	18¼	18⅝	17⅞	18¼	
63½	55	Un El pf4.50	z100	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	
49½	40½	Un El pf3.88	z140	45⅛	45⅛	45	45	
39⅝	23¾	UnOilCal 1.60	255	30¼	31⅝	30	30¼	+ ½
52¾	34⅝	UOCal pf2.50	167	40¼	41⅛	40¼	40¼	+ ½
47½	29¾	Un Pac Co 2	73	34⅝	35⅝	34	35½	+ ¾
41	25½	UnionPacif 2	17	32	32⅝	32	32½	+ ½
7⅞	4⅛	UnPac pf.40	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
50½	36⅝	Uniroam 1.40	11	42	42	42	42	
20⅛	12⅛	Uniroyal .70	69	14⅝	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
104	91	Uniroyal pf 8	z130	94¼	94¼	94	94	— ½
46⅝	21½	Unishoes .40	61	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅜
40½	23⅝	UnitAirc 1.80	264	30	31⅛	30	31	+ ⅞
14⅛	12⅛	Un Brands	246	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13	+ ½
13⅞	12	UnBrands wi	3	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	11½	UnBrd pf wi	50	13½	13¾	13½	13½	
12⅛	8	Unit Cp .92e	80	8¼	9¼	8⅛	9½	+ ½
14⅝	5⅝	Unit Fin Cal	31	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	
10⅝	4½	Unit Ind .20	3	6	6	5¼	5¼	
29⅝	17	Unit MAA 1.20	267	20	20⅝	20	20¼	
20⅛	9⅛	Un Nuclr .92f	24	10⅛	10⅝	10	10	+

Are you the type who invests for interest?

Gramco Development N.V. Debentures offer 9½% a year plus a substantial profit participation.

Is that interesting enough?

Thousands of people think it is. Investors throughout the world, who share one common aim—to make a safe investment which will bring them steady, high interest—believe that GRAMCO DEVELOPMENT N.V. DEBENTURES are exactly what they've been looking for. And what makes these Debentures even more interesting to them is that in addition to a safe, generous income they provide an opportunity to share in worthwhile capital growth.

GRAMCO DEVELOPMENT N.V. DEBENTURES give investors the chance to participate in the profits and growth of major real estate developments and construction projects in the United States. The Debentures offer 9½% interest a year, paid semi-annually, and also a 25% interest in the net profits of the real estate developments (after deducting the profit participation of the builders).

GRAMCO DEVELOPMENT N.V. DEBENTURES have a special appeal to knowledgeable people the world over, the kind of discerning investors who like to regularly receive an income from their investment while, at the same time, build up significant capital appreciation. In fact, this share in the profits could well prove to be the most important part of their investment. Because it is anticipated that this potential capital growth can equal a minimum of 8% a year on the outstanding investment.

That's why thousands of investors have found GRAMCO DEVELOPMENT N.V. DEBENTURES very interesting indeed: 9½% interest a year . . . plus at least 8% a year possible capital appreciation...figures which could well add up to more than just an interesting return on investment.

Investors in 60 countries around the world have already found that one of the surest ways of achieving their financial planning goals is through an investment in prime, income-producing U.S. real estate.

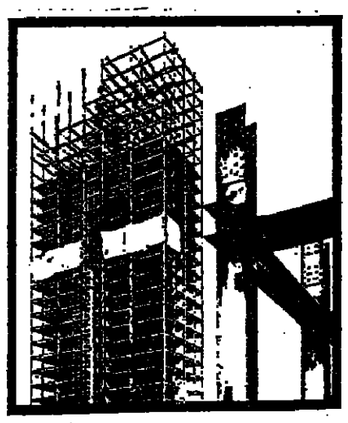
GRAMCO pioneered this investment concept and has a proven record of success in this field. GRAMCO currently manages assets in excess of $895 million.

In this new and exciting investment opportunity GRAMCO is joined by two of the greatest names in U.S. real estate. Tishman Realty and Construction Company Inc., and Arlen Properties. Combined, these two giants of the industry have real estate interests totaling over two billion dollars.

GRAMCO DEVELOPMENT N.V. DEBENTURES carry on the GRAMCO tradition of providing the international investor with security for his investment while affording him the maximum opportunity for profit.

Wouldn't you say that was interesting?

If you're interested in hearing more about how GRAMCO DEVELOPMENT N.V. DEBENTURES can benefit you, please call your nearest GRAMCO financial counselor or mail the coupon below.



GRAMCO (U.K.) Limited,
Information Center,
Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, S.W.1.
(Telephone 01-828 4333)

Gentlemen,
I have thought about GRAMCO DEVELOPMENT N.V. DEBENTURES, and your idea interests me.

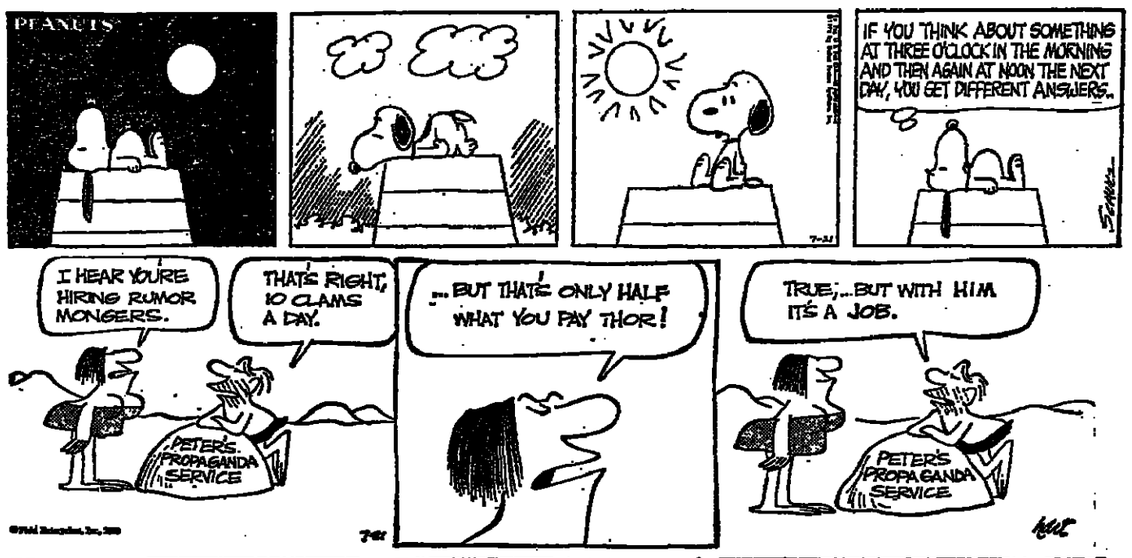
Name _____ Tel. _____
Address _____
City _____ Country _____

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾		AberdnP .12t		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2¾		Acme Hamil		3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
2½		Acme Prec		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅞		Adams Russ		2	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
5		Admiral Intl		6	6	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
3⅞		Aerodex Inc		3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	½
4½		AeroFlow .20		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
9⅝		Aerojet .50g		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6½		Aeronca .10e		19	8	8	7¾	7¾	
4⅜		AeroSelT .51t		5	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
5		Aerovox Co		14	5¾	6⅛	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
9⅝		Affil Hosp .40		5	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	¼
4½		AIC Photo		6	4½	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
3⅜		Aiken Ind		10	4¼	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅞		AIM Cos		32	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
5		AirpayE .05p		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
8½		Airwick B .25		2	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
1½		Alax Ma .20e		2	19½	19½	19½	19½	
51		AlaPw pfa.20		2200	52½	52½	52½	52½—	⅜
20		Alan Wd 1.60		15	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
4½		Alaska							
185		5		4⅞	4⅞				
5⅛		AlbaWald .24		15	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6½+	⅛
4		Aldon Ind		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15		Alison M .71e		7	16	16½	16	16½+	½
10		Allegh Airl		85	13	13⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	1⅛
6		Alleg Airl wt		15	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	½
3½		AllegCorp wt		19	4⅜	5⅛	4⅜	5⅛+	⅜
9		Allen El .32t		18	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
7¾		Allian T .36e		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	⅛
2½		Allied Art		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	
7⅜		Allied Contl		8	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
5⅞		Allison Stl .40		2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	½
12⅝		AlrightAu .54		7	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½—	½
2⅜		Alpha Indust		4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
4		Allamil Corp		11	4½	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
10		Altec Ind .50		203	10⅛	10½	10	10⅛+	⅛
46½		Alcoa pf3.75		2200	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝+	⅛
6½		AlumSpec .44		4	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅜
4½		Ameco Inc		9	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
5⅛		A AutVnd .20		2	5½	5½	5⅛	5½+	¼
8		AmBilth .60		4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5		A BkStra .36		3	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
24		AmBridgM .24		3	28½	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
15		A CentM .75e		37	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅛
12		Am FinA 1.10		5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
16¼		AmFin pf1.50		3	17	17	17	17	
3⅞		A Israeli .22e		9	3⅜	3⅜	3½	n3—	⅛
7⅞		A Maizea .33		2	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
10		Am Med		x32	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	
12½		Am Mot Inns		7	13½	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
20		Am Petr .50e		47	26	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅜
3		Am Precision		4	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
5		AmSaf Equip		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅜
4½		AmTech .05p		11	4⅜	4½	4½	4½	
8½		Ames DS .10r		2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
10⅞		Amrep Corp		357	17	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
3		AndreaRa .25		1	4	4	4	4	⅛
10⅞		Amrep Corp		357	17	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
3		AndreaRa .25		1	4	4	4	4	⅛
1½		vIAndy Gard		17	2½	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
14⅞		Angelica .18		7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅜
1½		Apollo Lautro		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
7⅞		Ansul Co .56		5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
3⅞		Anthony Ind		42	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
2		AO Indust		51	2½	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
4⅞		Applied Data		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜
4⅛		Applied Dev		3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
12⅛		Aquitain Cda		10	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
10⅞		Arctic Ent		14	12	12	12	12	⅛
2⅞		Argus Inc		16	2⅜	3⅛	2⅜	2⅜	⅛
12		ArizColoLd C		6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
10⅛		Ark Best .30		4	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	
21		ArkLGas 1.70		167	23⅛	24⅜	23⅛	24⅛+	⅜
6		Arrow Elect		29	6⅜	7⅛	6⅜	7⅛+	⅛
11⅜		Arundel		10	11⅞	12	11⅛	11⅜	
6⅜		Arwood .40		5	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅜
5⅞		Asamera Oil		286	10⅞	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞—	⅛
6		ASPRO .50b		4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
13⅜		AssdBaby .60		28	16⅞	17	16⅛	16⅜+	⅛
23⅜		AssdMts .80e		3	26½	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜—	⅛
23½		AssdProd .40		15	24½	24½	24½	24½+	½
5⅛		Astrodata		71	5⅜	6⅛	5⅜	6⅛+	⅜
2		Atco Chem		11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
12⅝		Athlone Ind		112	15⅛	16⅜	15⅛	16⅜+	1½
8⅜		A+HcoMfg .48e		6	10⅜	11	10⅜	11	
1⅞		Atlco Mfg wt		17	2	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
14⅞		AtlCLo 1.20a		1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
6⅜		Atl Richf wt		32	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
16		Atlas M .05e		19	21⅜	21⅞	21½	21½+	⅛
11⅛		AtlasCorp wt		43	1½	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
15⅛		Augat .05e		13	16	16	17½	17½+	½
7½		Austral Oil		22	12	12⅛	11⅜	11⅜—	½
4½		Auto Bldg		30	7½	7½	7	7	⅜
23½		Auto Data Pr		155	31	31	29⅞	29⅞—	1⅛
5⅛		Automat Rad		30	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½+	⅜
3½		AVC Cp .25p		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2⅞		Avco Corp wt		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6		AVEMCO .05e		14	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7½+	½
1⅞		Avien Inc		30	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
27⅞		Avondl 1.20b		3	30	30⅛	30	30⅛	
		B							
17⅞		BasdCop .40a		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
12⅛		Baker Ind .24		5	16	16½	16	16½+	½
19½		Bald DH 1.20		7	23	23⅜	23	23½+	½
4⅜		Bald Sec .16e		7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
5⅞		Banff Oil		69	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
1½		BangPunt wt		7	2	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
4		Banister Cntl		8	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅜		Banner Indus		3	4	4	4	4	
4½		BarbLynn .32		14	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
5½		Barnes Eng		1	7½	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
3⅞		Barnwell Ind		11	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅛		BarryRG .70t		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
6		BarryWrt .20		24	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
3¼		Bartell Med		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
4⅞		Barth Sp .53		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
5½		BartonBr .28t		7	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅜	⅛
4—		Bartons Cdy		3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
2⅞		Baruch Fost		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16		Beco Ind 1		2	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16½—	⅛
2½		Bell Electrn		13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅞		Belscot Rel		7	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
9⅜		BergBrun .24		32	11⅛	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
10		Berg Ind pf1.15		2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜+	⅛
4⅛		Beth Cp .30r		2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
9		Beverly Ent		326	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜+	½
13⅞		Binney S .80		11	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½—	⅜
2		Bishop Ind		15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅞		Bloomf Idg		9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1		Bluebird Inc		6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅜
1⅛		Bluebird wt		7	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1½—	⅛
12½		Bohack .70f		23	13½	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
3⅞		Botany Ind		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
3½		Bowmar Inst		12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜—	⅛
8½		Bowne Co .16		35	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
8		Bow Vall .10		50	11⅛	11⅛	10⅜	11	
9		Bradford .60a		6	10	10	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
6⅜		Branch In .50		1	7	7	7	7	⅛
5⅛		BranAirw wt		113	5½	5½	5	5⅛—	⅜
8¼		BrnfAirA .35f		17	7⅞	8	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
11⅞		BrascanLtd 1		55	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	
11⅞		Braun En .32		1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
5⅛		Breeze		26	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜+	½
5		Bro Dart Ind		4	8	8	8	8	
5½		BrkPrk .20a		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
20		BrwnFB .40b		14	23½	23⅜	23½	23⅜+	⅜
8		BrownP pf.40		1	5½	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
6		Bruce Robert		1	6	6	6	6	⅛
2⅜		BTB Corp		53	2⅞	3	2⅜	3	+ ⅛
7⅜		BTU Eng .28		9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
3⅜		Buehler Cp		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6⅛		BuellInd .10d		1	8½	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
11⅜		Bundy Corp 1		24	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞+	⅜
8⅜		Burgess .20		5	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
20½		Burns WJ .60		27	21½	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞+	1
2⅞		Burr JP .05g		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5⅛		ButlerAv .20		5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
7⅜		Butts Gs Oil		128	9½	9⅜	9	9⅜	+1½
		C							
7⅜		Cablecom Gn		29	10½	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞—	½
17⅞		Caldor .60t		12	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
13⅛		Calcomp		34	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
5⅜		Campbl Chib		34	7¼	7 13-16	7¼	7 13-16+	11-16
6⅞		CampbM .20		4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	
2⅛		CdnExp GSO		45	3⅜	3 7-16	3⅛	3⅜	
5		Cdn Gridoil		19	6	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
3		Cdn Homestd		43	6½	6½	5 15-16	5 15-16—	3-16
8		CdnHydro .20		4	11	11½	11	11½+	⅛
7		Cdn Javelin		48	7⅜	8½	7⅜	8⅛+	⅜
2		Cdn Marconi		51	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
16		Cdn Sup Oil		25	25⅛	26½	25½	25⅞+	½
4⅛		Canaveral Int		15	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4		Canoga Ind		1	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
16½		Cap Ind .40e		62	24	24½	24	24⅛+	⅜
5⅜		Career Acad		78	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½—	⅛
6⅜		Caressa Inc		9	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
9		Carnain 1.60		11	94½	95	94½	94½	
11⅞		Caro Pipe .72		37	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
61		Caro Pl pf 5		240	64⅜	64⅜	63⅜	63⅜—	1
10		Carousel Fsh		4	13	13	12⅜	12⅜—	⅜
14⅞		CastleAM .80		1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
3⅜		Castleton Ind		35	4½	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
6⅜		Cavitron Cp		13	9	9⅛	8⅜	9	
42		CanMe pf3.50		290	43½	46	43½	46	+2⅛
13⅛		CentSec 2.36e		10	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜+	⅞
16		CentryE .60b		36	25½	25⅞	24⅛	25⅞+	2⅜
6⅜		Centryind .24		2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
3½		Certified Co		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
7⅜		Chadbourn Gn		29	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
4		Chadwick Inc		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅜		Chalco Ind		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
6⅛		Certron Corp		35	6⅞	7	6⅜	7	+ ⅛
5½		ChadMill .10e		3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅛	5⅜—	⅛
8		ChampHo .16		99	18⅛	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜—	⅜
2½		Charan Ind		10	3	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6⅜		Chati Gas .64		1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
23⅜		ChkRivt 1.60a		7	24⅛	25	24⅛	25	+1
11⅞		Christian Oil		28	8	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅜
2½		Cinerama		51	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
18⅛		Circle K .40		6	22½	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
9⅞		Citizens F .32		1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
7⅜		CityGsFia .50		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
3		ClarkCbl .05g		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
7½		Clarkson Ind		5	10	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
3⅜		Clary Corp		11	3⅜	4	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
6⅜		Cloney .49t		3	7	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
10⅞		CMI Corp		18	13½	14	13½	14	
2⅜		Coburn .07p		15	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	
9½		Coff Mat .45e		1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
5⅞		Cohen Hatfld		7	6	6	6	6	
4⅛		CohoElec .15		16	6⅛	6⅛	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
9⅛		Cole Drug .25		10	13	13½	13	13½+	⅜
		Cole Natl .44		82	7⅜	7⅞	7½	7⅜—	½
5⅜	11	Colecolnd .88		3	16	16	16	16	⅛
7⅛	21⅜	Coleman .40		40	26½	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛+	⅜
5⅜	13⅞	Colwell .72e		4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
	6	Combustn Eq		35	6⅜	6	6⅜	6⅜	
	19⅜	Cominco 1.40		3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19½—	½
1½	4⅛	Coml Alliance		12	5	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
1⅜	13½	ComlMil .60b		3	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	
7⅛	5⅛	Comodor .04e		7	7	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
12	19	CompSv 1.50		3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜—	⅛
1⅜	3⅛	CompCes .70		2	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7½+	½
3		CompuDyne		6	3	3	3	3	
1⅜	2⅜	Comput Appl		25	3	3	2⅞	3	
2	3½	Comput Eq		25	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½—	⅜
4⅛	3⅛	Comput Instr		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
1⅛	3⅞	Comput Inv		9	7	7	6⅜	6⅞—	⅛
1⅛	13½	Computest		12	18	18⅛	17½	17⅞—	⅛
1⅛	16⅛	Comp Softtr		46	23	23	22	22	—½
1⅛	6	Conchemco		7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6½—	⅜
2	6½	Condec Corp		16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
1	4⅜	Conductron		11	6⅜	7⅛	6⅜	6⅞+	⅛
1⅜	5⅛	Connelly Con		9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
1⅛	5⅞	Consr .30b		22	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅜
16	7	Con Cdn For		9	1½	1½	1⅜	1½+	1-16
1½	4⅛	Con Nat Sh A		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅜
3⅜	4⅜	Con Oil Gas		88	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅜	7⅜	ConstDes .40		5	7½	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
1⅛	1½	Cont Mater		25	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
5	5	Contl Tel wt		9	6½	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
5⅜	5⅜	Cook Elec .20		3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
5	5	Cook Ind		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	CookPIV 1.40		14	15½	16	15½	16	+ ½
	5½	CooprJrl .25p		7	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞+	⅛
27⅜	13⅜	Corr Blck .66		2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
11½	3½	Cosmodyne		6	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Courtlds .14e		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
15½	5	Craig Corp		21	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8⅜	7⅞	CramerE .45t		25	8⅜	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅜
30⅜	24	Creole P 2.50		15	27⅞	28	27⅜	27⅜—	⅜
7¼	4⅛	Crest Foam		3	5½	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛
7⅜	3	Cresimont		8	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
30	20	Crompton 1.40		2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
26⅛	17	CwnCPet .70f		7	22⅜	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Crystal Oil		4	5½	5½	5½	5½	
21¼	8	Cubic Corp		14	12½	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
31⅜	15	Cutter A .44		35	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜	17½—	⅛
28⅜	13	Cutter B .44		6	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	
		D							
9⅞	5⅛	Daitch .20e		17	7	7	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
70⅜	22⅜	Damon Corp		22	25⅜	25⅞	25½	25½+	⅛
10⅜	6⅛	DamonCr .40		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
20⅛	9	DanielIn .12e		3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
5⅜	2⅛	Daryl Indus		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
15	4⅛	Data Cont		7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
25⅜	15	Data Documt		4	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛+	⅜
25⅛	7	DataProd Cp		105	8⅛	8½	8	8	— ⅜
16½	7	Day Mtn .15g		34	9⅜	10⅞	9⅜	10⅜+	1⅛
23½	9⅞	Daylin .24		37	12½	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
9⅞	3⅜	Daylin wt		11	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜+	⅛
2⅛	1	DC Tran A		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
29⅛	5⅛	DCA Devel		22	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
24½	10⅛	Dearborn Cp		10	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½	
11½	4⅜	DeJurAm .30		4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
16⅛	6	Del Labs		2	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
64⅛	12½	Deltona Corp		460	17⅜	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
7½	5½	Deltown Fds		3	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
27	21⅛	Depositors la		1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
24⅜	15⅜	DeroRech Dv		1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
45⅜	13⅛	Deseret Ph		59	18⅞	19⅛	18⅜	18⅞+	⅛
19	8	Devon Appar		3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	½
50⅜	30⅛	Digital Equip		224	54	54⅜	50⅜	50⅜—	3⅜
13	8⅜	Dillard .30a		9	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜+	⅜
6⅜	2⅞	Diodes Inc		26	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
15⅞	7⅜	Diversey .50		7	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅜	Fisher Corp		95	13½	14⅛	13	13	—1½
20⅜	8⅛	DMH Corp		42	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
91⅛	33⅞	Dome Petrol		44	45⅜	46⅜	44⅛	44⅜—1⅛	
15½	11⅜	Domtar .40a		6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
21½	8⅜	Dorsey .10		25	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅜+	⅛
10⅜	3⅜	DPA Inc		16	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	DrewNatl Cp		136	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞—	½
20⅜	9	Driver H .10r		12	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	— ⅜
34⅜	16⅛	Drug Fair .40		22	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	
4⅜	1⅜	Duraky Co		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅛	6	Dur Test .25b		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
16⅜	4	Dyn

PEANUTS



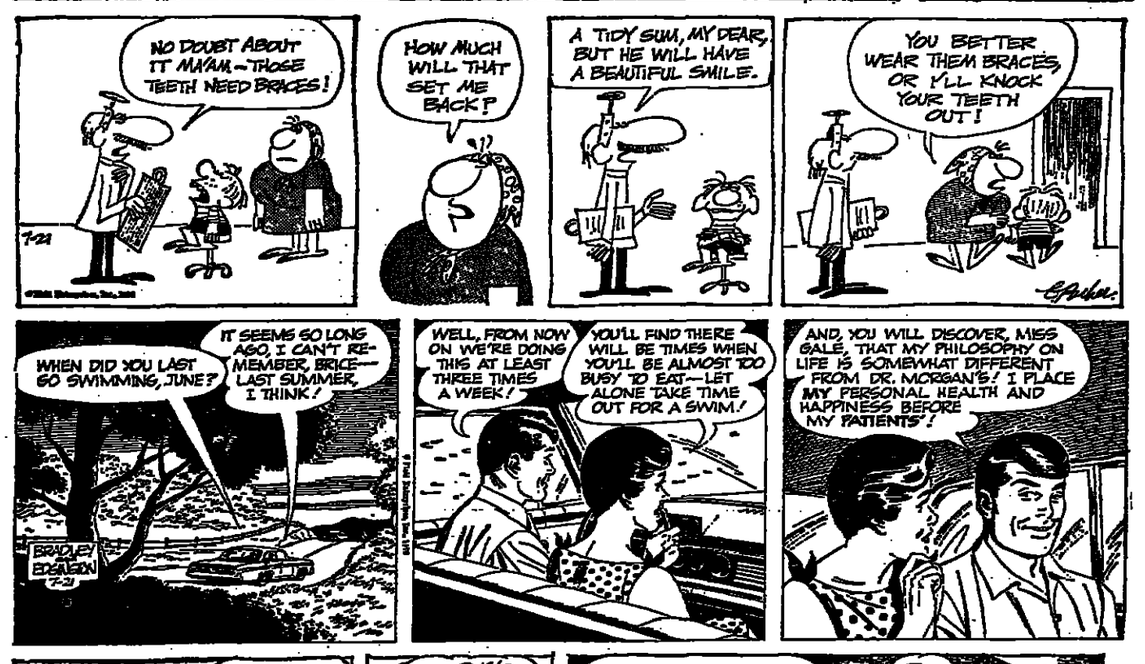
B.C.

L'IL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

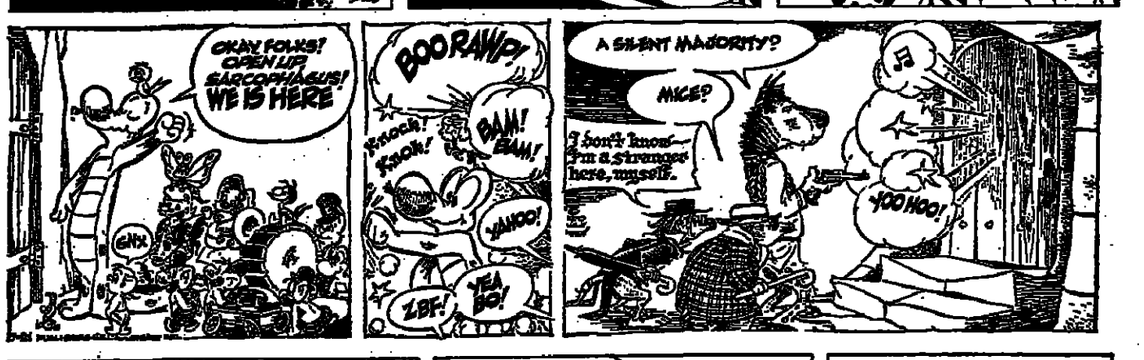
MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A partnership that has a four-four fit in both spades and hearts might be forgiven for assuming that either can be selected as the trump suit. But some such fits are more equal than others, as George Orwell might have said. The relative strength of the suit became a factor on the diagramed deal, which was played in the world team championship in Stockholm last month.

In a qualifying round match between Norway and America's new world champions, the Dallas Aces, the Norwegians bid the North-South cards to four hearts. East opened his borderline hand with one club, and South's take-out double led to a cue-bid of two clubs by North and a two-heart bid by South. The spades were not mentioned. A club was led, and the contract was doomed by the bad trump break.

In the replay, the bidding went as shown in the diagram. In four spades, the opening lead was the singleton heart.

East won with the ace and returned the nine to give his partner a ruff. West shifted to a club, and South took the king with the ace. He led a trump to dummy's ten, cashed the diamond ace to guard against the faint chance of a singleton queen on his right, and drew East's remaining trumps with the queen and jack. He led the diamond jack from his hand and won with the king in dummy when West covered. A diamond to the ten then left this position:

NORTH
♠ K
♡ J 8
◇ —
♣ 10

WEST
♠ —
♡ —
◇ 9
♣ Q 9 7

EAST
♠ —
♡ Q 10
◇ —
♣ J 6

SOUTH
♠ A
♡ K 5
◇ —
♣ 8

When South exited with his club eight, the defense was helpless. The only way to avoid a ruff-and-discard was for East to lead a heart, another way to give South his tenth trick.

NORTH (D)
♠ K 10 5 3
♡ J 8 6 3
◇ A K 5
♣ 10 5

WEST
♠ 7 6
♡ 7
◇ Q 9 6 4 3 2
♣ Q 9 7 2

EAST
♠ 9 8 2
♡ A Q 10 9
◇ 7
♣ K J 6 5 4

SOUTH
♠ A Q J 4
♡ K 5 4 2
◇ J 10 8
♣ A 8

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	E	E	T		S	C	A	L	P		R	A	T	E
E	T	T	U		P	R	I	O	R		E	N	I	D
D	O	U	B	L	E	O	R	N	O	T	H	I	N	G
A	N	I		L	A	C	Y		F	E	A	L	T	Y
			D	O	R	E		H	O	S	S			
A	L	L	A	Y	S		M	O	U	T	H	E	D	
B	E	A	R	D		B	A	N	N	S		L	O	P
B	A	N	K		T	R	I	E	D		C	O	Z	E
A	R	A		G	R	A	N	D		G	A	P	E	R
	N	I	T	R	A	T	E		G	A	L	E	N	S
			H	A	N	S		H	A	N	K			
O	N	S	E	T	S		S	O	L	E		G	N	U
B	E	T	W	E	E	N	T	W	O	F	I	R	E	S
A	R	I	A		C	O	O	L	S		R	I	S	E
D	O	R	Y		T	R	A	S	H		A	N	T	S

DENNIS THE MENACE

"LOOK, SUPPOSE YOU LET US DECIDE WHERE TO SQUIRT!"

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HINKT

ROYAF

FAIRAS

SACCES

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUILD STOOP ATTAIN DAMPEN

Answer: *For some people, weight lifting might mean this*—STANDING UP

BOOKS

THE ALTERNATIVE SOCIETY

Essays From the Other World

By Kenneth Rexroth. An Azimuth Book: Herder & Herder. 196 pp. $5.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

KENNETH Rexroth has never been one to stand on his dignity, certainly not in print, and sometimes not even at National Book Award ceremonies. He stands, instead, for the dignity of other people, which is more important.

On the evidence on this collection of essays—the first of three Rexroth books to be published by Herder & Herder—what he appears to be signifying by the shagginess of the photograph on the cover is an allegiance to the "counterculture" of the young. The young, not merely "protesting" the established culture but "seceding" from it, represent for Rexroth our only alternative to extinction, and a feeble one at that, with their "rather excessively aggressive mutual affection" and their "vulgarized hobo buddhism."

"If," he writes, "'civilization' means the control of life to insure steadily increasing experience of values in intensity, scope and depth," then it broke down in August of 1914, continued to function "in a dangerous patched-up fashion" until the end of World War II, and ceased to exist thereafter. "We live in a corpse, which jerks like a dead frog on a hot wire." The anal-retentive, work-and-slave, pray-and-save, you'll-get-pie-in-the-sky-by-and-by society of the mechanical industrial age has become morally intolerable besides, of course, becoming self-evidently lethal." If war doesn't get us, racism on the business ethic or overpopulation or ecological catastrophe of the New York intellectuals certainly will.

"The Alternative Society" touches all these bases, with a heavy concentration on poetry as it is written, published, marketed and consumed. The best essays, which incidentally indicate Rexroth's enormous range, are "The Heat," which deals with the psychology of the policeman in a world he never made, and "back to the Source of Literature," which deals with the new poetry of rock-music, folk-music and protest-music lyrics, tracing the impulse all the way from the medieval troubadours of Provence to Leonard Cohen and Anne Sylvestre today. But there are good moments on almost every page of the collection.

For instance, there is the Rexroth phrase-making. On urban nonplanning: "If you had nothing else to go by you would believe that the slums and all their attendant ills were certain to come out clean and new from the laundromat of the democratic process." On marijuana laws: "The reason for the persecution by the state is that marijuana is impossible to tax. Anyone can grow it in a window box in a moderately dry and warm climate. But by very definition a pleasure which is not taxed is a vice." On Richard Nixon: "He was the first of the new politicians manufactured by used rice crispies coupons in PR offices."

There are, alas, also lapses into witlessness. Review Commentary magazine and the New York Review of Books are not the enemy. Ernest Hemingway is not "a better artist than William Faulkner." Gunter Grass is considerably more than a "professional young man grown old" and André Malraux considerably more than "a mummified adventurer from the Chinese and Spanish revolutions. A kind of political Jean Cocteau."

But Rexroth as a model for dispensing opinions on modern culture comes on like a motorized lawn mower: He will inevitably grind up some flowers along with the weeds. The good moments outnumber the lapses. He is usually on the mark. It stings, and therefore is necessary.

Mr. Leonard is a book reviewer for the New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 48 cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks on the list.

This Week	Last Week	Weeks on List
FICTION		
1 Love Story, Segal	1	[illegible]
2 Great Lion of God, Caldwell	1	[illegible]
3 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Deliverance, Dickey	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Calico Palace, Bristow	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 The Crystal Cave, Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 The Lord Won't Mind, Merrick	—	[illegible]
8 Losing Battles, Welty	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight, Breslin	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Such Good Friends, Gould	[illegible]	[illegible]
GENERAL		
1 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Reuben	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 The Sensuous Woman, "J"	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Up the Organization, Townsend	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Zelda, Milford	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Human Sexual Inadequacy, Masters & Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Hard Times, Terkel	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 Ball Four, Bouton	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 Mary Queen of Scots, Fraser	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 The New English Bible	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language	—	[illegible]

(These figures are for the week ending July 19, 1970.)

CROSSWORD

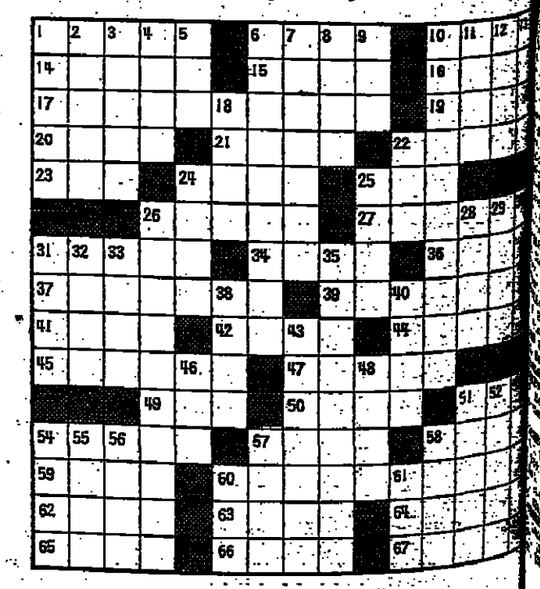
By Will We[illegible]

ACROSS

1 Sky
6 Goes limp
10 Kind
14 Overused
15 Waiter's burden
16 Authentic
17 Astronauts
19 Maxwell
20 Noted publisher
21 Certain poetry
22 Moslem prince
23 French possessive
24 John Jones's middle name
25 Gullet
26 Thread
27 Source
31 Prune
34 Somali people
36 Not one, informally
37 Rendezvous
39 One place to stop
41 Underling
42 Great amount
44 Reach
45 Hymn of praise
47 General idea
49 Bad: Prefix
50 Gov't. agents
51 Commit a crime
54 King of Troy
57 Pasture sounds
58 Twining stem
59 Vulgar
60 Slipper
62 Whenever
63 Throb
64 Paragon
65 Mariner's guide
66 Tiger, in India
67 Villa ——

DOWN

1 Group moral character
2 Moment
3 Temperature listings
4 Ordinal suffixes
5 Ring man
6 Make terms
7 Small cavities
8 Predatory fishes
9 Network: Abbr.
10 Certain watch
11 Voided escutcheon
12 Stratagem
13 Rupert's drop
18 Fields
22 Fruiting spike
24 Indian of Peru
25 Lament
26 Brewmaster
28 Pace
29 La Douce
30 Familiar prob[illegible]
31 Chase, as flies
32 Before Colum[illegible]
33 Prefix for c[illegible] or carp
35 Housewife
38 U.S.S.R. ra[illegible]
40 Dramatic conflict
43 Embassy wo[illegible]
46 "I think, therefore —"
48 Headland
51 Uses the bri[illegible] path
52 —— a time
53 Uncle Millie
54 Laver and Rosewell
55 Carry on
56 Lake in Andes
57 Master of fug[illegible]
58 Wait
60 Parisian's stocking
61 Beanie



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Portrait of a young New York Giant.

For Willie, Playing Was Once All Fun

By Thomas Rogers

"Say hey."

"I just want to get the hell out of here and go home. That's what I want to do."

NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT).—Both quotations are from Willie Howard Mays jr., who Saturday joined nine other players in one of major league baseball's most exclusive clubs—for players who have collected 3,000 or more hits.

The first quote, a two-word squeal of joy, was Mays's trademark expression in his early years with the New York Giants. In those days he was an exuberant, joyful man seemingly born with the total talents of baseball.

As the Giants were winning two National League pennants with the young center fielder, he was often assessed as the greatest all-round player ever.

Since then, hitting for average, hitting for power, running the bases and fielding his position, Mays has more than lived up to the expectations of his adoring fans.

He has become the game's leading right-handed home-run hitter and the most productive from either side of the plate in National League history. Only Babe Ruth's total of 714 stands between Mays and the record for most career homers.

Last year, when baseball was celebrating its centennial, Mays was named to the team of greatest living players. In the matter of statistics, even Mays himself could probably not count the Major League and National League records he holds and adds to with every game he plays.

But despite the achievements, Mays is a different man from the beaming innocent who performed miraculous feats in the 1950s for Leo Durocher, his first manager with the Giants.

The second quotation, uttered when Mays broke Mel Ott's National League home-run record four years ago, is a more accurate barometer of his current attitude toward his livelihood.

Mays finally broke the record after a nerve-racking two-week period during which he was surrounded by reporters, photographers and broadcasters who intruded on his privacy to the point that Mays's patience became frayed.

As Willie got older, baseball became more of a business. Several years ago, he was quoted as saying, "Sure I think about baseball differently now. You get older and your attitude changes."

In recent years, he has been afflicted by late-season exhaustion that has hospitalized him several times. He has also been the victim of uncomplimentary remarks from teammates, who have suggested, among other things, that in the twilight of his career Mays has not always been the all-out team player he once was.

Some of this criticism may be explained by the fact that, since 1962, the Giants have not won a pennant and Mays has been out of the World Series limelight.

Willie Connects

And Takes Off

For No. 3,000

2d on All-Time Money List

Casper's 274 Wins by Three

By Lincoln A. Werden

WHITEMARSH, Pa., July 20 (NYT).—Billy Casper won the $150,000 Philadelphia Golf Classic by three strokes yesterday and further established himself as one of the game's notable players.

With a score of 274 after a final four-under-par 68, he snared the $30,000 first prize and lifted himself to second place as the greatest career money-winner with $1,084,732. Only Arnold Palmer is ahead of him.

The soft-spoken, 39-year-old professional from Bonita, Calif., gained recognition beyond his victory over a determined pro, Terry Wilcox, of the Siwanoy Country Club, Bronxville, N.Y., who was runner-up at 277.

This was Casper's third triumph on the circuit, including playoff victories in the Los Angeles and Masters. No one else has won more than two this year.

After having received his share of the purse at the Whitemarsh Country Club, Casper's 1970 earnings totaled $103,448, thus joining Lee Trevino and Dick Lotz as the only members of the over $100,000 class.

The triumph was the 46th for Casper, who counts calories and selects exotic items for his diet. His first came in 1956, when he won the Labatt Open in Quebec.

Casper's procedure over the 6,708-yard, par-72 layout followed the pattern that has been typical of his fine play around the greens. He shot a par 36 for the first half, being bunkered at two holes but carding a bogey at only one.

He quickly offset that with a birdie putt two holes later. Then, on the back half, he reeled off a 32, getting four birdies and five pars. His longest birdie putt was 25 feet, and he used only 14 putts in that span.

While Casper was forging his victory, Dick Crawford, who had tied with Wilcox for second at 54 holes, allowed a temporary lead to escape. Crawford was out in 33 to lead Casper by one shot with nine to go.

Then, at the 10th, he accumulated a disastrous seven. He hit a drive to an adjoining fairway before being bunkered in 2. After failing to recover on his first attempt, he subsequently took 3 from the edge of the green.

Crawford braced later, but his 71 dropped him into a tie for third at 279 with Bunky Henry and Frank Beard, who had 69s. Bob Murphy followed at 280, with Bruce Devlin, Jerry Heard, Deane Beman and Charlie Coody at 281.

Casper was in the $1 million category before yesterday, but he passed Jack Nicklaus in career earnings. Nicklaus has $1,069,659 and Palmer $1,189,015.

Casper said of his round:

"It was a good, solid one, perhaps the best I've had since Augusta (where he won the Masters). But then I haven't played too much since then."

FINAL SCORES

Billy Casper	$30,000	68-67-71-68—274
Terry Wilcox	$17,000	71-69-68-69—277
R. Crawford	$7,950	70-71-67-71—279
Bunky Henry	$7,950	69-69-72-69—279
Frank Beard	$7,950	71-69-70-69—279
Bob Murphy	$5,400	67-70-75-68—280
Charles Coody	$4,256	68-68-74-71—281
Deane Beman	$4,256	70-72-69-70—281
Jerry Heard	$4,256	77-68-68-68—281
Bruce Devlin	$4,256	69-73-73-66—281
Dave Marr	$3,150	71-69-71-71—282
Miller Barber	$3,150	71-70-69-72—282
Gene Littler	$3,150	72-74-70-66—282
Jim Jamieson	$2,400	72-72-71-68—283
Bruce Crampton	$2,400	71-67-72-73—283
Bob Rosburg	$2,400	71-71-69-72—283
J.C. Goosie	$2,400	71-73-71-68—283

Richey's Play on Clay Court Defeats Ashe in Straight Sets

By Neil Amdur

WASHINGTON, July 20 (NYT).—Now Arthur Ashe knows how the weekend hackers feel trying to solve their ground strokes: He couldn't hit a forehand well enough to win a set off Cliff Richey yesterday in the final of the $35,000 Washington International tennis tournament.

Make no mistake, Richey is America's king on clay, and he is $7,000 richer from his 7-5, 6-2, 6-1 rout of Ashe before a capacity crowd of 4,000.

It was Cliff's biggest payday as an independent professional. He went through the tournament without losing a set—and it makes him a legitimate rival to Ashe, Stan Smith and Clark Graebner for one of the two singles berths on the United States team that will defend the Davis Cup Aug. 29 through 31 in Cleveland.

Ashe, the runner-up in this event for a second successive year, collected $4,000, but never found the groove that gives his swiping ground strokes a touch of the spectacular. Part of the problem was the slower clay court, on which Ashe has never felt as comfortable as he does on fast cement or grass.

Then there were the soft, pressureless balls, Richey's tenacity for keeping every ball in play, and Cliff's short second serve and shortened ground strokes, which teased Arthur's patience and ultimately disrupted his timing, rhythm and foot-work on the return of serve and forehand.

In the opening set alone, there were service breaks in the first four games, and Richey faulted 18 of his 29 first serves, a miserable percentage on any surface. But Ashe, nevertheless, committed 19 forehand errors, including seven off the forehand on return of serve.

In the second set, Arthur bungled two break points in the second game and three more at 0-40 on Cliff's serve in the sixth game. Overall, Ashe committed 43 errors off the forehand.

"I couldn't judge the forehand," he said afterward, adding that he hadn't missed that many balls since a Davis Cup disaster against Ecuador several years ago.

"If you give him two or three balls back, he's going to go for the big shot sooner or later," Richey said. "I worked on the forehand on the crucial shots."

Top-seeded Ilie Nastase, beaten handily by Richey Saturday, took third place and $3,000 with a 6-3, 7-5 victory over Ion Tiriac, his Romanian countryman. The second set was decided by a 9-point tiebreaker, with Nastase winning, 5-3.

West Germany Triumphs

DUSSELDORF, July 20 (Reuters).—West Germany defeated Russia, 3-2, yesterday, in the European zone "B" final of the Davis Cup.

Christian Kuhnke gave West Germany a winning 3-1 lead by beating Vladimir Korotkov, 6-1, 6-1, 5-7, 6-2 in a match interrupted for 2 1/2 hours by rain after the third set.

Alexander Metreveli of Russia led Wilhelm Bungert, 6-4, 5-5 when the singles match was halted by darkness—by agreement, the Russian was awarded the victory.

West Germany next meets India, the Eastern zone winners, in an inter-zone tie.

Brazil 2, Canada 1

SAO PAULO, Brazil, July 20 (AP).—Brazil's Davis Cup tennis team defeated Canada in doubles yesterday and took a 2-1 lead in the finals of the American zone.

The skillful but unpredictable duo of Tomas Koch and Jose Edson Mandarino downed Canadians Mike Belkin and John Sharpe, 6-3, 3-6, 0-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Foy's Bat Outlasts His Glove As Mets Split With Giants

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20 (UPI).—When the New York Mets acquired Joe Foy this winter in a trade with Kansas City, the word was: "Good bat, no glove. He'll give away as many games as he wins."

After the Mets lost the first game of a doubleheader, 5-3, to San Francisco, Foy committed three errors in the first nine innings of the nightcap. Still, he couldn't give the game away because every time he made an error he came back with at least one hit.

Finally, he belted his second homer and fifth hit of the game in the 10th inning to give the Mets a 7-6 victory and a split. Foy also had five runs batted in.

Foy's homer came off 40-year-old reliever Don McMahon, who was the winning pitcher in relief in the first game. Jerry Koosman started the nightcap, after having missed one start because of a sore elbow.

Phillies 9, 4, Dodgers 4, 2

Jim Hutton walloped a pinch-hit grand-slam home run in the ninth inning of the opener and Mike Ryan rapped a two-run shot in the ninth inning and another on pinch-hitter Jim Fairey's single for a 6-5 victory over San Diego in the nightcap of their doubleheader. The Padres won the opener, 6-5, as Dave Campbell's double in the seventh tied the game and led to a four-run rally.

Tigers 2, 6, Royals 0, 4

Don Wert's two-run double scored the winning run in a six-run eighth inning, giving Detroit a 6-4 victory and a sweep of a doubleheader over Kansas City.

The Tigers won the first game, 2-0, when Joe Niekro and Tom Timmerman combined to pitch a three-hitter. The double loss pushed Kansas City's losing streak to six.

Orioles 8, 3, White Sox 3, 7

Bill Melton's two-run home run in the first inning of a rain-marred second game started Chicago to a 7-3 victory over Baltimore and a doubleheader split.

Jim Palmer, backed up by a 14-hit attack, beat Chicago for the fifth consecutive time and the third this year in pitching Baltimore to an 8-3 victory in the first half of a doubleheader.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	58	26	.609	—
Detroit	53	26	.572	3
New York	48	42	.533	6 1/2
Boston	47	43	.522	7 1/2
Cleveland	42	48	.467	12
Washington	42	50	.457	14

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	56	30	.651	—
California	55	36	.604	3 1/2
Oakland	48	44	.522	11
Kansas City	33	57	.367	25
Milwaukee	33	60	.355	26 1/2
Chicago	32	62	.340	28

Sunday's Results

Cleveland 3, Minnesota 1.
Washington 4, Milwaukee 2.
Boston 9, Oakland 4.
California 5, 3, New York 2, 1.
Baltimore 8, 3, Chicago 3, 7.
Detroit 2, 6, Kansas City 0, 4.

Monday's Games
(Not Included in Standings)

Detroit at Kansas City, night.
Cleveland at Minnesota, night.
Baltimore at Chicago, night.
Milwaukee at Washington, night.
California at New York, night.
Oakland at Boston, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	52	41	.559	—
New York	49	42	.538	2
Chicago	45	44	.506	5
St. Louis	41	49	.456	9 1/2
Philadelphia	41	49	.456	9 1/2
Montreal	39	53	.424	12 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	64	28	.696	—
Los Angeles	53	38	.582	10 1/2
Atlanta	44	46	.439	19
San Francisco	43	46	.483	19 1/2
Houston	39	53	.424	25
San Diego	37	55	.388	26 1/2

Sunday's Results

Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 3, Atlanta 1.
Chicago 7, Houston 1.
San Francisco 5, 4, New York 3, 7.
Philadelphia 9, 4, Los Angeles 4, 2.
San Diego 6, 3, Montreal 5, 6.

Monday's Games
(Not Included in Standings)

Cincinnati at St. Louis, 2.
Chicago at Atlanta, 2.
Pittsburgh at Houston, night.
Philadelphia at Los Angeles.
Montreal at San Diego, night.
New York at San Francisco, night.

French Hope Tabarly Can Carry the Cup

By Steve Cady

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20 (NYT).—While the America's Cup defense forces broke camp yesterday, the French received a major psychological lift.

A scribbled change in the crew lists for today's action, tacked to the door of the French syndicate shed, told the story. Under "Equipage" for Constellation on "19 Juillet 70," the name Tabarly had been added.

That's Eric Tabarly, a magic name in ocean racing, winner of transatlantic and transpacific single-handed yacht races and original first choice to skipper France, the would-be Cup challenger.

Tabarly has repeatedly told the French syndicate he did not feel his experience in ocean sailing would be relevant in the cut-throat, around-the-buoys competition of the America's Cup.

Today, though, he flew in from Honolulu and promptly went sailing with the French contingent. With blue-hulled France out of the water for overhaul, her two trial horses, Constellation and Chancegger, went to sea. Baron Marcel Bich, head of the French group, skippered Constellation and Poppie Delfour was at the helm of Chancegger.

Delfour and the baron have been taking turns steering France here. Louis Noverraz, 67-year-old Swiss skipper, has still not arrived, and there is talk that he fears his health may be endangered by a grueling campaign.

France and Gretel II of Australia are scheduled to begin a four-of-seven series on Aug. 31 to determine which yacht will challenge for the Cup next month.

There was no immediate indication of Tabarly's status, either as a member of the crew or possibly even as skipper of France.

Meanwhile, the American yachtsmen who participated in the 12-day observation trials that ended yesterday scattered to their homes for a few days of rest.

Intrepid, the leader in the observation series with a record of 9-1, was towed out of the harbor by her tender bystander, bound for a New York yacht yard where she will undergo major hull modifications and a thorough inspection. She will return here next weekend.

Before leaving, crewmen ripped a red, white and blue "Go Valiant" sticker from the side of Intrepid's sail truck. The bumper stickers appeared last night after Valiant beat Intrepid for the first time in the series.

Today, Valiant was out of the water at Newport shipyard, and Olin Stephens, her designer, was taking a lot of notes.

"We're going to make some minor adjustments," said Stephens. "Valiant and Intrepid seem evenly matched. I like our boat, but we're going to have to work damn hard."

Heritage, the other major candidate for the role of Cup defender, will undergo the most drastic changes. The Florida yacht's mast will be moved forward, enabling her to carry a larger mainsail and smaller jib.

Heritage, trouncing Weatherly in yesterday's finale, wound up the observation series with a mark of 2-7. Valiant was 4-5 and Weatherly, her trial horse, 4-5.

Final trials to pick a Cup defender begin on Aug. 18.

Australia Leads in Games

EDINBURGH, Scotland, July 20 (UPI).—Australia's domination of the swimming events helped it draw further away from the field today in medal standings at the ninth British Commonwealth Games.

The Aussie swimmers won nine medals today, including three golds, to bring the team's overall total to 13-11-11—35, and leave them well ahead of England, 9-6-5—20, and Canada, 5-7-5—17.

Double Olympic sprint champion Mike Wenden, 20, won his third gold medal of the games when he took the 100-meter freestyle in 53.06 seconds, well below his world record of 52.2, in leading home teammates Greg Rogers and Bill Devenish.

Karen Moras, 16, won the women's 400-meter freestyle in 4:27.38. In yet another Aussie sweep, she led home Denis Langford and Robyn Rissom.

Miss Moras, who broke her own 800-meter world record Saturday, never was on record schedule today and admitted: "I felt from the start I wasn't going to break the world record."

In the only weight-lifting final of the day, Australia's 32-year-old Russell Pery won the middleweight class over New Zealand's A.J. Ebert and Canada's Pierre St. Jean.

Badminton, meanwhile, came down to the final stage with Canada's Jaime Paulson standing between an English sweep of the singles. He meets Paul Whetnall in the men's final tomorrow, while Margaret Beck and Gilliam Perrin contest the female final.

The opening day of the cycling got as far as the first round of the sprints when rain washed out the program for the day.

It was not without incident, though. Ernest Crutchlow of England and Canada's Jocelyn Lovell were disqualified for not being at the start when they were due to ride their final sprint to see who went through to the last 16.

The riders had mistakenly left the track thinking the program was at an end but were reinstated into the event following a protest by their team coaches.

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta	010	000	000	1	8	1
St. Louis	002	000	020	3	12	2

Reed, McGuire and King; Torres and Torre. W—Torres (7-2). L—Reed (2-3).

Chicago	000	000	100	7	9	0
Houston	001	000	000	1	5	0

Pappas (6-3) and Hundley; Griffin, Culver (3), Boston (4), Cook (9) and Edwards. L—Griffin (3-10).

First Game

New York	100	101	000	3	7	3
San Francisco	100	010	20x	5	6	0

Ryan, Taylor (7), Frisella (7) and Grote; Robertson, McMahon (7) and Dietz. W—McMahon (5-2). L—Taylor (2-4). HR—Singleton (4th).

Second Game

New York	010	210	220	7	12	2
San Francisco	400	000	002	6	9	1

Koosman, McGraw (8), Taylor (9) and Dyer; Pfiffner, J. Johnson (4), McMahon (9) and Dietz. W—Taylor (4-4). L—McMahon (5-3). HR—Hunt (4th), Swoboda (7th), Foy 2 (4th and 6th).

First Game

Philadelphia	400	001	004	9	15	0
Los Angeles	000	004	000	4	5	1

Short, Palmer (6), Wentz (8), Selma (9) and Ryan; Foster, Brewer (8) and Torborg. W—Wentz (1-0). L—Brewer (4-4). HR—Davis (4th), Parker (8th), Johnson (17th), Hutton (3d).

Second Game

Philadelphia	400	000	112	4	6	1
Los Angeles	000	000	200	2	8	1

Jackson, Lersch (8) and Ryan; Moeller, Mikkelsen (8) and Hallef, Torborg (8). W—Lersch (1-0). L—Mikkelsen (0-1). HR—Johnson (18th), Ryan (1st).

First Game

Montreal	200	000	012	5	12	1
San Diego	001	000	412	6	7	1

Renko, Reed (8) and Bateman; Coombs, Raymond (7), Herbel (8), Willis (9) and Barton. W—Coombs (8-7). L—Renko (5-7). HR—Bailey (12th), Murrell (10th).

Second Game

Montreal	010	000	002	3	9	2
San Diego	003	010	101	6	14	2

Stoneman, Strohmayer (5), Raymond (8) and Bateman; Roberts, Willis (8) and Cannizzaro. W—Strohmayer (2-0). L—Roberts (5-7). HR—Gaston (13th).

Cincinnati	200	000	000	2	7	2
Pittsburgh	002	101	00x	4	11	0

McGlothlin, Gullett (4), Carroll (7), Granger (8) and Corrales, Bench (8); Walker, Gibson (9) and Sanguillen. W—Walker (7-3). L—Gullett (3-3). HR—Cash (1st).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

California	100	004	000	5	12	1
New York	000	011	000	2	5	1

May, Laroche (8) and Azcue; Cumberland, Wasilewski (6), Aker (8) and Munson. W—May (5-6). L—Cumberland (3-4).

Second Game

California	102	000	000	3	7	0
New York	000	100	000	1	3	0

Murphy, Garrett (6), Queen (9) and Egan; Kekich, Klimkowski (8), McDaniel (9) and Gibbs, Munson (8). W—Murphy (11-6). L—Kekich (2-3). HRS—McMullen (10th); Blefary (7th).

First Game

Baltimore	023	110	100	8	14	0
Chicago	000	000	110	2	7	0

Palmer (13-6) and Hendricks; Horlen, Moore (3), Stange (7), Weaver (9) and Herrmann. L—Horlen (6-13). HRS—Rettenmund (12th), Hendricks (7th), B. Robinson (14th), Hopkins (3d).

Second Game

Baltimore	000	000	210	3	9	0
Chicago	310	000	30x	7	13	0

Phoebus, Lopez (4), Hall (8), Beene (7), Watt (7) and Etcheberren, Hendricks (7); Miller, Cridge (7) and Josephson. W—Miller (4-5). L—Phoebus (3-5). HRS—Melton (17th), Powell (25th).

First Game

Detroit	000	001	010	2	7	1
Kansas City	000	000	000	0	3	2

Niekro, Timmerman (9) and Freehan; Dragi, Abernathy (9) and Kirkpatrick. W—Niekro (10-7). L—Drago (5-7).

Second Game

Detroit	000	000	000	0	6	0
Kansas City	000	110	200	4	9	1

Kilkenny, Reed (4), Timmerman (8) and Rice; Morehead, Fitzmorris (3), Abernathy (8), Wright (8) and Campanis, Kirkpatrick (9). W—Reed (1-0). L—Abernathy (3-3).

Milwaukee	000	011	010	2	8	1
Washington	020	000	011	4	6	1

Pattin, Humphreys (9) and Roof, McNertney (9); Shellenback and Casanova. W—Shellenback (5-3). L—Humphreys (1-3). HRS—Savage (8th), Casanova (8th).

Cleveland	002	100	000	3	9	0
Minnesota	100	000	000	1	3	0

McDowell and Fosse; Blyleven, Williams (7), Barber (7) and Tischinski. W—McDowell (14-4). L—Blyleven (8-9). HRS—Nettles (14th).

Oakland	001	030	000	4	9	0
Boston	300	000	00x	9	10	0

Fingers, Osteen (2), Locker (2), Lindblad (5), Grant (7) and Fernández, Culp (10-8) and Mokes. L—Fingers (5-8). HRS—Yastrzemski (23d), Petrocelli (15th), Campaneris (14th).

Top Batters and Pitchers

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 375 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
A. Johnson, Calif.	90	357	48	118	.331
Olivo, Minnesota	82	341	61	111	.326
F. Robinson, Balt.	78	283	55	95	.335
Harper, Milwaukee	90	336	68	116	.324
Killebrew, Minn.	85	283	59	94	.321
Aparicio, Chicago	98	343	61	110	.316
White, N.Y.	81	349	66	110	.315
J. Powell, Balt.	82	337	56	103	.315
W. Horton, Det.	90	350	52	110	.314

RUNS—Tovar, Minn., 78; Yastrzemski, Boston, 70; White, N.Y., 68; Harper, Milwaukee, 68; Pregosi, Calif., 65.

RUNS BATTED IN—J. Powell, Balt., 77; Killebrew, Minnesota, 77; F. Howard, Washington, 68; W. Horton, Detroit, 66; Olivo, Minnesota, 65.

HITS—A. Johnson, Calif., 118; Harper, Milwaukee, 116; Olivo, Minnesota, 111; Aparicio, Chicago, 110; White, N.Y., 110; W. Horton, Detroit, 110.

DOUBLES—Harper, Milwaukee, 27; Cardenas, Minn., 24; White, N.Y., 23; B. Robinson, Balt., 22; Tovar, Minnesota, 21; Cater, N.Y., 21.

TRIPLES—Tovar, Minn., 8; Kenney, N.C., 6; Repoz, Calif., 5; Otis, K.C., 5; Scott, Boston, 5; Kubiak, Milwaukee, 5.

HOME RUNS—Killebrew, Minn., 29; J. Powell, Balt., 25; F. Howard, Wash., 24; Yastrzemski, Boston, 23; Harper, Mil., 19.

STOLEN BASES—Harper, Milwaukee, 20; P. Kelly, K.C., 13; Stroud, Wash., 13; Alomar, Calif., 12; Campaneris, Oak., 11.

PITCHING (9 Decisions)—Cain, Detroit, 12-2, .818, 3.82; McDowell, Cleveland, 14-4, .778, 2.56; Cuellar, Balt., 13-5, .706, 3.91; R. Hall, Balt., 7-3, .700, 2.63; Palmer, Balt., 12-5, .684, 2.78; C. Wright, Calif., 13-5, .684, 2.68.

STRIKEOUTS — McDowell, Cleveland, 196; Lolich, Detroit, 138; Messersmith, Calif., 127; Palmer, Balt., 115; Culp, Boston, 112.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Carty, Atlanta	84	315	67	114	.362
Perez, Cincinnati	92	345	70	122	.354
Clemente, Pitts.	76	294	41	103	.350
Hickman, Chicago	83	287	60	97	.338
Gaston, San Diego	89	360	53	120	.333
Dietz, S.F.	80	276	46	92	.331
Grabarkewitz, L.A.	88	297	57	98	.330
B. Williams, Chic.	89	357	82	116	.325
Rose, Cincinnati	89	357	67	116	.322
H. Aaron, Atl.	84	313	66	99	.317

RUNS—B. Williams, Chic., 82; Bonds, S.F., 82; Perez, Cincinnati, 70; Agee, N.Y., 67; Rose, Cincinnati, 67; Carty, Atlanta, 67.

RUNS BATTED IN—Perez, Cincinnati, 93; B. Williams, Chicago, 83; Bench, Cin., 82; Dietz, S.F., 80; Carty, Atlanta, 77; R. Allen, St. Louis, 77.

HITS—Perez, Cinc., 122; Gaston, S.D., 120; M. Alou, Pittsburgh, 117; B. Williams, Chic., 116; Rose, Cin., 115.

DOUBLES—W. Parker, L.A., 30; Bench, Cin., 25; Laboy, Mtl., 21; Wynn, Houst., 21; Cepeda, Atlanta, 21.

TRIPLES—Kessinger, Chicago, 10; W. Davis, L.A., 10; Clemente, Pittsburgh, 9; Morgan, Houston, 8; Rose, Cin., 8.

HOME RUNS—Perez, Cin., 30; Bench, Cin., 26; B. Williams, Chicago, 26; R. Allen, St. Louis, 26; H. Aaron, Atlanta, 21.

STOLEN BASES—Bonds, SF., 36; Tolan, Cin., 29; W. Davis, L.A., 24; Willis, L.A., 23; Morgan, Houston, 21.

PITCHING (9 Decisions)—Giusti, Pitt., 8-1, .889, 2.62; Simpson, Cincinnati, 12-2, .857, 2.78; Nash, Atlanta, 10-2, .833, 2.70; Gibson, St. Louis, 12-4, .750, 2.67; Seaver, N.Y., 14-5, .737, 2.38.

STRIKEOUTS—Seaver, N.Y., 187; Gibson, St. Louis, 163; Jenkins, Chicago, 148; Perry, S.F., 139; Sutton, L.A., 134.

Art Buchwald

Body Language

WASHINGTON.—There is a book called "Body Language" which deals with the new science of kinesics, which is non-verbal communication. Julius Fast, the author, maintains that body gestures can tell more about a person than what he says. An unconscious movement, kinesics tells us, is all-revealing.

Buchwald

Mr. Fast is not the only person who is an expert on "body language." My friend, Dr. Heinrich Applebaum, has been working on a project for some time to find out if President Nixon's gestures tell more about him than what he says.

Dr. Applebaum has been watching every TV program that President Nixon has appeared on and has come to some interesting conclusions.

"The President," Dr. Applebaum told me, "uses his body as well as anybody we've had in the White House. I have been able to interpret many of the gestures he makes."

"Could you give me an example?"

"Well, as you know, when he appears before large crowds he always raises his arms out and upward. Most people have felt he does this to acknowledge the cheers. But subconsciously he is at the floodgates trying to hold back the waves of inflation."

"That's very interesting."

"I have noted also that President Nixon is a fist-clencher. When he's trying to make a point he clenches his fist and moves his arm up and down."

"What could that mean?"

"It means that he subconsciously would like to sock somebody."

"I don't believe it."

"It's true. If you recall in his TV appearance with John Chancellor, Eric Sevareid, and Howard K. Smith a few weeks back, the President was constantly clenching his fist. He started doing this after Howard K. Smith asked him what legal right did we have for being in Indochina, since the Gulf of Tonkin resolution had been repealed."

"He didn't want to sock Howard K. Smith, did he?"

"No, stupid. He wanted to sock someone on his staff who hadn't prepared him for the question."

"What else?" I asked.

"The President is constantly using a karate chop when he's answering a question at a press conference. He keeps cutting the air with the flat of his hand."

"How do you explain it?"

"In 1962 the President said the press wouldn't have Nixon to kick around anymore. What he meant by that was he was going to take karate and make sure they didn't kick him. Naturally, as President, Mr. Nixon can't chop a reporter in the neck, so the gesture is symbolic of what he would like to do if he weren't in a position of responsibility."

"I notice the President wrings his hands a lot when he's speaking."

"Hand wringing is not uncommon for a President of the United States. I don't think you could put too much importance in President Nixon wringing his hands. But you could be concerned when he keeps his arms straight at his sides."

"What does that mean?"

"It means that no matter what he says, he doesn't plan to do anything about the problem."

"What does it mean when the President sits with his legs crossed?"

"It means he has a plan for getting us out of Vietnam, but he isn't going to tell us what it is."

'Tippler's Tax' Invalid, But Try To Get Refund

LOS ANGELES, July 20 (AP).—If you've been doing a lot of drinking in Los Angeles bars the past two years, and can prove it, you have a 5 percent refund coming.

The refund results from a California Supreme Court ruling that the 5 percent "tippler's tax" collected on all drinks in Los Angeles is invalid. City taxmen estimate they've collected $10 million through the tax since it was imposed Oct. 1, 1968.

But don't think you can turn in a pile of used swizzle sticks for City Hall gold.

"You need receipts or such unimpeachable evidence as credit card vouchers," a spokesman for the city ruled.

Dogs' Life On the Road

AP.

A vacationer who couldn't bear to leave his dogs at home arranged circular rumble seats for the pets. The dogs are shown seeing sites in Essen, W. Germany.

The Villain in the Library: Modern Paper

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON—Read any old books recently? Did the paper crack or crumble in your hand? Did a page fall out?

If so, you are the owner of a "brittle book," and its days as a useful volume are numbered.

Consider the plight of the Library of Congress. It classes as brittle some 2.5 million items on its 414 miles of shelves and has located 40,000 books which are so far gone they are totally unreadable.

Frazer G. Poole, the library's assistant director in charge of preservation, is especially concerned by the results of a recent spot sampling which indicated that about 25 percent of the brittle books are unavailable elsewhere. Many are obscure works in specialized fields of value primarily to the scholars and students who are the great library's most consistent patrons.

Some libraries just junk their brittle books and fill the vacant spaces on their shelves with newer works. But in an institution that considers itself the national library of record, it is a serious matter to lose a book that can't be duplicated elsewhere, however obscure it may be.

The library already spends $500,000 a year to protect, restore and replace its perishable newspapers and disintegrating books, and Mr. Poole would like to spend more against the time when better methods are devised.

To advance that day, the library has started work on a research laboratory to explore methods of preserving library materials. Its equipment will be financed with an $85,000 grant from the Council on Library Resources.

The villain of the piece is modern paper. While books dating back to the 16th century remain sound, most matter printed in the past century is destined to fall apart within a few decades unless salvage efforts are improved and widely used.

Most modern books are guaranteed to self-destruct because of Victorian-era changes in paper making that helped make printed matter shorter-lived even as it became cheaper and more available.

In the 1850s, paper makers began to substitute a blend of alum and rosin for the alum-gelatin compound previously used as sizing to give paper a surface that would accept ink without blotting. The rosin size was easy to apply and speeded production, but as it oxidized, it generated sulphuric acid, which can take the life out of a page in 30 years. The effect is heightened by air polluted with automobile exhaust, by hot weather and excessively low humidity.

The change in sizing coincided with a shift to the use of wood pulp to replace the costlier rags that had been used for 700 years by European paper makers. Chemical treatment can produce long-lived pulp paper, but most paper used in trade books for the past century is rosin-sized and relatively perishable. Newsprint-grade paper is especially short-lived.

The library's salvage operations are not keeping up with erosion. Mr. Poole is working to double the 16-man staff of the library's repair shop as technicians with the required specialized skills are recruited and trained.

At present, there are two basic ways to make sure that a publication or document that is becoming brittle is not lost. It can be microfilmed, a relatively simple process used last year to record 3.2 million pages at a cost of $100,000. Most were from newspapers and periodicals, the shortest-lived of the pulp-paper products.

Disintegration of paper can be arrested directly if the condition is not too far advanced. The process, known as "de-acidification," involves immersion of paper, sheet by sheet, in two baths. The first is a calcium hydroxide solution to neutralize built-in acids. The second uses calcium carbonate to forestall future absorption of atmospheric acids. The pages are then laminated between thin sheets of cellulose acetate.

De-acidification works, but it has its drawbacks. Water-based inks run when wet, which blocks its use for much art work and some documents.

Mr. Poole believes the preservation program faces an uphill fight for years as more and more post-1850 books become less and less usable. But he sees long-range hope in the development of new acid-free papers made of chemically treated pulp and finished without rosin-alum size. Heat tests indicate that some of these papers will last 300 years and more.

The new paper is a little dingier, a little weaker and a little costlier than the best printing-grade papers now in use. But even if it is not further improved, it still offers concrete hope that books of the 1970s will not inherit the fatal flaw of their predecessors from the past century.

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE:

Stepin Fetchit's $3 Million Beef

Negro comedian **Stepin Fetchit** filed suit in Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday for $3 million damages alleging he was defamed in the CBS television series, "Of Black Americans."

Fetchit, 76, whose real name is **Lincoln Theodore Perry**, named the Columbia Broadcasting System, 20th Century-Fox Film Corp., Xerox Corp. and Indiana Broadcasting Corp. as defendants in the U.S. District Court complaint.

Old 20th Century-Fox film clips were used in the series. Indiana broadcasting operates WISH-TV, a CBS outlet, in Indianapolis. Xerox was the sponsor.

The complaint said one segment of the series, titled "Black History Lost, Stolen or Forgotten," was "pretending to relieve racial tensions through education and understanding, by slurring an entire generation of Negro Americans as inept and by subtly encouraging black militancy as a solution to present Negro problems."

The complaint contends that before the television episode, Stepin Fetchit enjoyed an image as one of the first accepted Negro movie stars of the United States and was considered a talented comedian who made a definite contribution toward black progress in America and prepared the way for acceptance by the public of Negro actors and actresses who followed him."

Perry contended that the film clips were used out of context and that actor **Bill Cosby**, who was not named as a defendant, "gave credibility to the defamation of the plaintiff" by saying:

"The tradition of the lazy, stupid, crap shooter, chicken stealing idiot was popularized by an actor named Lincoln Theodore Monroe Andrew Perry.

"The cat made $2 million in five years in the middle '30s and everyone who ever saw a movie laughed at Stepin Fetchit."

The suit asks $25,000 for actual damages and $2,975,000 for punitive damages.

* * *

At Stateline, Nev., money swirled all over the Sahara Tahoe hotel lobby. Guests and guards dived for it and somewhere between $600 and $1,000 disappeared. The money machine had gone mad. The hotel has a glass machine holding $2,000 in small bills which are kept floating with a fan. Three times daily a different customer gets to go inside and can keep as much money as he or she can shove through a small slot in two minutes.

Stepin Fetchit

The trouble started when Mrs. **Susan Alford**, of Modesto, Calif., got her chance. As she was stepping in the door Saturday night, the blower switch was hit accidentally and cash speeded around the lobby. The low estimate by a hotel spokesman did not include the $57 Mrs. Alford got in the prescribed manner.

* * *

LONGEVITY IN HUNGARY: Five women and one man have reached the age of 104 years in Hungary this year, according to the news agency MTI. Quoting national statistics, MTI said 55 Hungarians are 100 years old or beyond that age. The oldest, **Geza Penzes**, 104, lives in the western Hungarian town of Papa.

* * *

DIVORCED: Actor **Rory Calhoun** and his wife, **Lita**, after 21 years of marriage. Under the dissolution of the couple's marriage in Santa Monica, Calif., the former actress was given custody of their three children, Cindy Frances, 13, Tami Elizabeth, 10, and Lorri Marie, 8. Mrs. Calhoun had accused her husband of adultery with 30 women, including **Betty Grable**.

* * *

The Ditchburn music organization in London is producing recorded "Songs for Swinging Sows" to entice pigs to the feeding trough at mealtimes. A spokesman said the star of the recordings is **Freda**, a three-year-old sow with a "mother's grunt."

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